

AD

Cataract...Eclipse Mills....Credit River.

The Conservator, March 29, 1928.

The Murray Crawford Company...saw mill at Cheltenham.

The Bolton Enterprise...Nov. 27, 1891.

Algie's Mill...Alton.

The Conservator, June 22nd, 1916.

Alton Woollen Mills...



The Banner and Times, August 23, 1917.

Alton Knitting Mills....long the pride of Alton.....

erected of stone, strongly built....basement and three  
floors and was seventy feet high at the peak.

The Orangeville Banner...16th August, 1934.

Inglewood Woollen Mills....are to re-open shortly.....

Riverdale Woollen Mills.....Gordon Graham.

The Conservator Feb 27, 1890.

STREETSVILLE.

Since closing of the Messrs. Barber's Woollen Mills

this village has been passing through a sort of

commercial crisis, considering its size and population.

The number of business failures and of persons skipping

out has been phenomenal--a round dozen would not sum them

up....this has done not a little to lower the commercial

tone of the place in the opinion of business men.



## THE SIMCOE PAPERS.

p. 193.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF  
UPPER CANADA, 1792-6.

BY BRIG. GENERAL E. A. CRUIKSHANK.  
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF UPPER CANADA.

.....

A statement prepared for D. W. Smith by Augustus Jones under date of November 7, 1792<sup>1</sup> showed that there were ~~four~~ saw and grist mills, six grist mills and ten saw mills in the ~~district of Nassau~~. The repeal of the ordinance of the province of Quebec restricting the construction of mills was followed by an influx of petitions. On May 30, 1793, Peter Van Alstine asked for a grant of four hundred acres to erect a mill in Marysburg. This was granted on June 24. In the interval the petitioner had been elected member of the Assembly for the ~~county of Prince Edward~~ and the township of Adolphustown. On June 15 Joshua Booth, member of the Assembly for Ontario and Addington, petitioned for a grant of two hundred acres "in the Gore between Kingston and Ernest Town, where there is a proper situation 'for a mill' which he is anxious to build for the Good of the settlement but has no conveniency on his own Lands." He

<sup>1</sup> Third Report, Bureau of Archives, Ontario, pp. 334-5, (Toronto, 1906).

Industry  
mills



## THE SIMCOE PAPERS.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA,  
1792-6. By BRIG. GENERAL E. A. CRUIKSHANK, continued.

offered to relinquish in lieu of this two hundred acres already granted to him. His request was granted. On June 22 a petition was read from John Burch who had built a grist and saw mill on the government chain reserve on the Niagara river above the Falls and had operated them with success for six or seven years stating that he had been

"informed that one or more persons has been makeing Application to Your Excellency for leave to build a Mill about a Mile Above his at the Verry Place where he has always been in hopes of Obtaining leave to Build on himself, it being a place attended with so many more Advantages then where he is now situated that the building of a Mill there by any other person but himself whould Render his saw Mill intirely Useless, cut off the greatest part of his Trade to the Grist Mill oweing to the unavoidable difficulty in the declivity of the Hill, and after expending more then the whole of his property, and not yet been able to Redeem himself, together with the loss of more than double the Quantity of his improved Lands at Chipaway then was reserved for the Crown by the late Engineers Mr. Humphries and Mr. Coachie, whould utterly ruin him and bring him to a state of beggary in his old Age." He asked permission to build a saw mill "higher up the River at the more convenient place on his Farm, where he could bring



## THE SIMCOE PAPERS.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA,  
1792-6. By BRIG. GENERAL E. A. CRULKSHANK, continued.

his Timber to the Mill by Water, and not be Obligated as he is at present to be at that enormous Expence and very great uncertainty of slaying his Logs from Chipaway in Winter, he could then supply Government with Boards at all times when they may want them and at least one shilling a hundred Feet lower then in his present situation he can afford." He offered to bind himself "to reduse the prices, and Although his Grist Mill is, and may be for some time sufficient to serve the Country for some Distance Round it he is Willing if Your Excellency thinks proper to build one near the saw Mill for better accomodating the Settlers Above and enable them to come to the Mill by Water."

.....



JOURNALS OF ASSEMBLY UPPER CANADA.

Journal 2nd Session, 9th Parliament, 1825-26.

Friday, 27th January, 1826.

Mr. Rolph, seconded by Mr. Perry, moves that the address to His Excellency, be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Which was ordered.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Silverthorn, and others, reported as follows.

To the honourable the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Silverthorn and others, inhabitants of the Township of Toronto, stating that the toll now authorised by law, to be taken by millers for grinding grain, is not sufficient to compensate them for the expense of erecting and building Mills and giving necessary attendance thereto, and praying for an extension thereof, <sup>to one cent</sup> having met and taken the same into consideration, beg leave to report, that they do not feel themselves warranted in recommending an additional allowance of toll, as prayed for by the petitioners, upon an application so limited as the one before your committee; being of opinion the rate now authorised by law is generally considered in the country to be a fair remuneration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Committee-Room, House of Assembly,

24th January, 1826.

WM. THOMPSON,

Chairman.



*Industry mining Silver*

Petitions Prov. Archives.

Springfield, river Credit,

9 March 1846.

To His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Murry Cathcart.

(30)

I Sir Would wish to inform your Excl'y. that I have found a Mineral that is Valuable and as a British born Subject I think it my Duty to inform your Ex. of it and pray for the liberty of working it under the Directions of Her Majesty's Authority. the mine is Silver and ~~is~~ I beg for the privilege of opening it and see if it can be worked to any great advantage to the Crown and Myself likewise And Sir If you will please to condesend to give me an Answer as soon as posible I will realise it as the greatest favour And likewise i should if consistent wish to have the privilege to Search and open all that I can find i have not done anything with the ~~Me~~ Mineral as yet excepting the testing of it and it proves to be rich with silver And awaiting your pleasure I will subscribe my self Your Most Humble & Obedient Servant

(Sgd) James Conover.

P. S. the Mine Sir is in the Southern part of Canada West If it doth ~~pe~~ please your Ex. to grant it me please in form me on what grounds i may have it.

Now Sir on expence (suspence) i await your answer if answered adressed to James Conover, Township Toronto Credit P.O.

(marginal note in pencil ) - If the applicant states the



-2- James Conover

Township lot & Concession it will then be in the power  
of the ..... to inform the Govr. (?) as to what the law  
upon which the .... silver mine (rest of note illegible)



PLEASE ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE DIRECTOR



REFER TO FILE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU  
OTTAWA

DEVELOPMENT

GEOGRAPHY

TRAVEL

4th March, 1933.

Dear Mr. Marquis,

I have your letter of February 28th regarding the flax industry in Ontario and in reply am enclosing a brief memorandum dealing with the salient features of the industry. An article extracted from the Canadian Textile Journal of August 2nd, 1928, is also enclosed as it has some information regarding the early progress of the industry.

As your letter is being referred to Mr. R.J. Hutchinson of the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa, we have omitted any reference to the cultivation and preparation of flax for spinning purposes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been interested in all the experimental work which has been carried on in an endeavour to establish a profitable flax industry in Canada and Major G.G. Ommanney, Director of Development of the Department of Colonization and Development, may have additional information if you care to write to him.

Encl.

Yours very truly,

F.C.C. Lynch,  
Director.

T.G. Marquis, Esq.,  
35 Classic Avenue,  
TORONTO, Ontario.



## The Flax and Linen Industry in Canada

The fibre flax industry of Canada is in the doldrums at present owing to the world depression which has adversely affected the export market for seed and has flooded the Canadian market with cheap foreign flax yarns and manufactured products, mainly from countries with depreciated currencies.

### Canadian Production

The Canadian acreage of fibre flax is at relatively low levels--5,135 acres in 1931--as compared with the boom years 1918-1920 when 20,000 acres and more were planted annually, culminating in an acreage of 31,300 in 1920 and a total value of products of over \$7,000,000 as compared with \$170,000 in 1932. Very little fibre has been produced since 1925 when the output was about 1½ million pounds which, in turn, was much smaller than the 7,440,000 pounds produced in 1920. At present the output is mainly confined to upholstery tow and seed with the small experimental production of line fibre.

The following table shows relevant statistics regarding the industry for the past 18 years:-

Area, Production & Value of Flax Fibre, etc., in Canada, 1915-32 x

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u> Acres	<u>Seed</u> bush.	<u>Fibre</u> lb.	<u>Tow</u> Tons	<u>Seed</u> \$	<u>Fibre</u> \$	<u>Tow</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
1915	4,000	48,000	1,600,000	80	76,000	320,000	2,800	399,600
1916	5,200	25,000	600,000	75	75,000	180,000	15,000	270,000
1917	8,000	72,000	2,800,000	--	396,000	1,540,000	--	1,936,000
1918	20,000	110,000	6,200,000	900	930,769	1,085,000	270,000	2,235,769
1919	20,262	90,000	4,416,000	1,162	967,500	3,975,400	581,000	4,942,900
1920	31,300	217,000	7,440,000	1,860	434,000	5,952,000	744,000	7,130,000
1921	6,515	52,120	1,824,200	372	469,080	1,550,570	148,800	2,168,450
1922	1,200	10,800	360,000	96	21,600	72,000	11,520	105,120
1923	3,300	20,000	272,650	74½	50,000	111,375	4,440	165,815
1924	5,760	69,120	1,785,600	18¾	172,000	535,500	3,750	712,050
1925	6,200	68,200	1,440,000	2,325	136,400	201,600	116,250	454,250
1926	4,025	48,300	--	2,075	96,600	--	111,250	207,850
1927	4,260	36,080	--	4,260	108,240	--	213,000	321,240
1928	6,880	41,280	--	6,880	165,120	--	344,000	509,120
1929	6,280	32,970	--	4,500	156,607	--	236,250	392,857
1930	6,143	62,232	--	6,086	96,684	--	273,870	370,554
1931	4,220	35,870	25,000	3,019	53,805	4,000	120,760	178,565
1932	5,135	35,945	200,000	3,552	56,156	18,000	95,964	169,960

x Information furnished by the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

From 80 to 95 per cent of the total Canadian acreage is found in Ontario, Quebec providing practically all the remainder.

In 1932, according to the December 1932 issue of the monthly bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, J.W.S. was the principal variety of flax sown (a special flax originally supplied by the Government of



of the acreage being converted into upholstering tow.

### Materials Produced

The marketable products of the Canadian flax industry are fibre, broken flax straw and seed.

All the fibre produced in Canada is of the dew-retted variety, water-retting having been found too costly. An attempt to develop a method of retting flax by chemicals was made at Stratford, Ont., according to Industrial Canada of February 28th, but the plant was closed as it was found that the new method interfered with the bleaching of the finished product.

The broken flax straw is produced during the course of passage through breakers to remove the seed. It rarely receives any further treatment, finding ready utilization as a medium grade upholstering material without further treatment.

The better grades of Canadian dew-retted flax fibre are said by R.J. Hutchinson of the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa, to equal the medium grades of Russian fibre.

The seed is in good demand both in Canada and abroad, a considerable amount now being exported to Ireland.

### Yields and Prices

According to the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms 1932 report on "flax":-

"The average yield per acre for all varieties was 7 bushels of No. 1 seed. The straw from some 400 acres was retted and finally converted into line fibre and tow which yielded an average of 500 lb. per acre. The straw from the remaining 4,735 acres was converted into upholstering tow which yielded an average of three-quarters ton to the acre or 3,552 tons in all.

The J.W.S. seed brought \$2.75 a bushel, c.i.f., Belfast, Ireland, and the remaining seed would have an average value of 80 cents a bushel. Irish quotations for fibre would value the Canadian fibre on hand at 9 cents a pound. The price of upholstering tow varied from \$25.00 to \$30.00 a ton or an average value of \$27.00 a ton f.o.b. shipping point."

### Markets

The broken flax straw is mainly marketed in Canada for upholstery purposes although in the past important quantities have been exported to U.S.A. for the same purpose. In this connection it is interesting to learn that the move to class this broken straw as upholstery tow for entry into U.S.A., which would have increased the duty from \$2.50 per ton to 20 per cent or about \$10 per ton, has been defeated and the straw will therefore continue to enter as before.

According to Mr. Hutchinson, Federal Department of Agriculture, there is a limited market for upholstery flax straw in Canada and U.S.A. the usual requirements ranging from <sup>400</sup> to 6,000 tons. This



The market for fibre used in spinning yarn is very unsettled and prices are extremely low. Several carloads of Canadian fibre produced some years ago are said to be still in warehouses, not yet having found a profitable market. Since Flax Spinners Ltd. of Guelph closed down there is no domestic market for flax fibre, the nearest outlet being New Jersey, U.S.A., which however entails a tariff impost of 2 cents per pound.

#### Canadian Manufacturers

There are two linen manufacturing plants in Canada now in operation, one at Guelph, Dominion Linens Ltd., and one at Iroquois, Caldwell Linen Mills.

Both the above companies are also manufacturers of cotton products. Dominion Linens formerly owned and operated a plant for spinning and weaving flax yarns at Guelph under the name of Flax Spinners Ltd. This plant was closed down some years ago when cheap foreign yarns invaded the Canadian market, rendering operations unprofitable. According to R.J. Hutchinson the machinery is still housed at Guelph although an unsuccessful effort was lately made to move the plant to the province of Quebec.

According to the 1932 Textile Manual the Canadian linen companies are listed as follows:-

##### "GUELPH:

"Dominion Linens Limited. Cap. \$550,000. D.M. Sanson, pres. Linen and Cotton Towels, Towellings, Napkins, Tablecloths, etc.; 12 cards; 80 broad and 220 narrow looms; 3,268 spindles; bleach and finish; 2 boilers; electric; buy cotton and linen yarn.

Flax Spinners, Limited. (Controlled by Dominion Linens, Ltd.) Yarns, Thread and Packing. Closed.

##### "IROQUOIS:

Caldwell Linen Mills, Limited, Inc. 1923. Cap. \$150,000. Robert C. Caldwell, pres. and buyer; C.V. Ellis, sec.-treas.; H.H. Caldwell, supt.; D.R. McCall, sales mgr.; Linen, Union and Cotton Towels and Towelling, Table Damasks, Napkins, etc.; 58 automatic, 4 plain and 20 box looms; employ 60; electric; 1 boiler; buy 14s, 16s, 20s, 25s and 60s linen yarn, 2-24s, 2-30s and singles 14 and 2-20s dyed yarn. Sell direct."

The Manitoba Cordage Co., Ltd., of Portage la Prairie, and Doon Twines Ltd. of Kitchener produce flax twine and cord.

In addition to the output of the two linen mills in Canada a wide range of thread, yarn, manufactured goods and other linen products are imported annually. The statistics given below include some hemp and jute products but the bulk of the listings are flax products. Exports are very small.



<u>Imports</u>		<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
Fibrilla, flax fibre	cwt.	7,637	1,441	417	98
and flax tow	\$	20,991	4,262	3,904	1,318
Oakum of flax, hemp	cwt.	15,537	17,075	11,746	9,005
or jute	\$	104,544	125,487	93,215	62,168
Batts, wadding, sliver,	lb.	7,368	37,260	30,270	59,580
etc.	\$	1,657	5,191	3,858	7,373
Rovings, yarn and warps	lbs.	5,638,122	6,551,458	4,928,186	3,827,955
wholly or mainly of	\$	843,273	988,108	688,119	436,833
flax or hemp					
Linen thread for hand or	lbs.	266,115	258,897	222,383	204,798
machine sewing	\$	332,592	309,360	244,965	213,172
Piece goods mainly of					
flax and hemp or of flax,	\$	1,362,594	1,443,821	1,293,377	1,170,252
hemp and cotton					
Manufactures of flax,	\$	4,062,168	4,992,530	4,267,393	2,905,972
hemp & jute					

#### Exports

Flax fibre, flax tow	cwt.	2,777	704	1,153	146
	\$	26,118	6,461	3,458	1,312
Manufactures of linen	\$	38,732	27,604	14,977	8,015
& jute					

x Bags, sacks, handkerchiefs, fire hose, sheets, pillow cases, towels, tablecloths, napkins, clothing, collars and cuffs, etc.

#### Tariffs

Tariffs on materials composed wholly or partially of flax fibre range from "free" to "35 per cent and 4 cents per lb." The average duty, which applies to about 74% of all goods included under the head of Flax, Hemp and Jute Products in the Trade of Canada, was British Preferential 18.8%, Intermediate or Treaty 25.9%, and General 30.9%.

As a good deal of space would be required to give all these items in detail only the following representative examples are shown:-

<u>Item No.</u>		<u>British</u> <u>Prefer-</u> <u>ential</u>	<u>Inter-</u> <u>mediate</u> <u>Tariff</u>	<u>General</u>
537	Rovings, yarns & warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, artificial silk nor wool .....	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
537a	Rovings, yarns, & warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, including yarn twist, cords & twines generally used for packaging & other pur-			



<u>Item No.</u>		<u>British Prefer- ential</u>	<u>Inter- mediate Tariff</u>	<u>General</u>
537 b	Linen thread for hand or machine sewing .....	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
540 a	Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders ..... and ..... per pound	Free .....	30 p.c. 3½ cts.	35 p.c. 4 cts.
540 b	Articles wholly of flax or hemp, such as sheets, pillow cases, table cloths & napkins, towels & handkerchiefs, but not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths & napkins of crash with coloured borders.... and ..... per pound	Free .....	30 p.c. 3½ cts.	35 p.c. 4 cts.
543	Sail twine & canvas of hemp, or flax, imported for use in the manufacture of boats' & ships' sails....	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
547	Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute; bags in which cement or lime mentioned in Tariff item 290 is imported.....	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.



## FLAX FIBRE PRODUCTION IN CANADA

"Green Tow" is now Chief Product, for use in Upholstery Trades, but Outlook for Industry is Promising in Production for Linen Manufacture.

X Flax for fibre has been cultivated in Canada since the earliest years of French regime. While complete statistics are not available, it may be noted that the production in 1719 was 45,970 pounds; in 1871, 2,584,765 pounds, and in 1891, 18,503,664 pounds. In later years, in common with other industries producing goods for domestic use of a chiefly rural population, the flax and linen industries declined, until only 2,000 acres were sown, and less than 600,000 pounds of fibre produced, in 1914.

Flax is grown for two purposes--fibre for textiles and seed to be used for oil and feedstuffs. There is a large production for the latter purpose in Western Canada, but, while experimentation has been made in the production of fibre from this crop, and still continues, no commercial production is as yet established. This synopsis therefore, deals with the production of flax specifically intended for use as fibre for the textile industry and for other purposes and does not include information nor statistics regarding the seed flax industry. The varieties specially recommended for fibre purposes are Blue Blossom Dutch and Riga Blue. Good results have been obtained with White Blossom. In 1927 experimentation was commenced in Canada with a new variety developed by the Linen Research Institute of Northern Ireland and known as J.W.S. There are indications that this variety will be an unusually heavy producer of fibre. It should be noted that seed produced in Canada usually produces plants superior to those from the seed of the same variety as originally imported.

Soils adapted to the production of cereal crops will generally produce fibre flax in proportion to their fertility when situated in a suitable climatic area. Light to medium loam is the preferred type. Soil has a definite influence on the quality of fibre, and for this reason flax should be grown on fields of level and uniform character.

X Flax has been successfully grown in Prince Edward Island, in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, in Southern New Brunswick, in the St. Lawrence Valley of Quebec, on the Lake Ontario shore of Ontario, in Southwestern Ontario, in the Lake Winnipeg district of Manitoba, and in the coast area of British Columbia. It has been shown that fibre flax can be successfully grown and retted on the irrigated lands of Alberta. The chief present producing area is in the triangle between Guelph, Dresden and Kincardine in Western Ontario.

Flax fibre has in the past been exported from Canada, and this market could be regained and expanded. The chief domestic use of Canada fibre flax is as "green tow" in the upholstering industry. There are some exports in this form chiefly to the United States, which country is a heavier importer of unmanufactured flax. Canadian fibre is used in a linen yarn spinning mill in Ontario, and the Canadian linen industry could absorb a greatly increased supply. In 1927 flax in the form of "green tow" was exported to Scotland for use in the linen industry by a new process and this market is promising. Canadian fibre flax seed has a good reputation abroad, and an increased amount could be exported.

During the Great War imports of flax seed



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During the Great War imports of flax and flax products were necessarily limited, while the special use of linen for airplane wings made its increased production a necessary war measure. With the encouragement given by the Government production increased very rapidly. At the end of the war this industry shared in the general deflation of prices and alteration of markets. At present the industry tends to expand in Ontario. In Quebec there is a growth in the handloom household industry which is traditional in other provinces the industry is in the experimental stage.



M. H.

Fishing  
MS-F  
Salmon

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH AND THE HEAD  
OF THE LAKE

By J. H. Smith. Public School Inspector, Wentworth County  
Hamilton, Printed By Order of the County Council 1897.

128  
p. 118 & 129

Extract from a letter from William Bates, to Mr. Augustus  
Bates, Thorpsfield, County of Delaware, and State of New  
York. ....

Head of Lake Ontario, 14 Sept. 1799.

Dear Augustus,--

.....

I think I may expect to see you here soon, and will  
lay in salmon for your family, as now is the season. I  
am going to the Credit to get my winter store, never was  
~~finer~~ finer at ten for a dollar, that weigh fifteen  
pounds each. ....

Industry



THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY TORONTO

Nos. 11-16.

1916-1917. Annual Report and Transaction No. 16.

p. 13. The King's Mill on the Humber.

By K. M. Lizars.

*Gale*

2  
2-16-17 note  
Date

During the season, life at the King's Mill was stirring. Boards from it were used in the first governmental buildings in York, and probably at the Government built House at the Credit, a house by the Governor's orders for the entertainment of all respectable wayfarers.



247 1/2  
Lease of Lot 16, Con., 3....Caledon Township...steam

saw mill...James Speers, Caledon Township, to David Bell,

....assignment to John Abell. May 6, 1875....East 1/2 E 1/2

3  
Lot No. 16...third concession East...Caledon...one half 1/2

acre...upon which is erected a <sup>Bells</sup> steam saw mill known as

~~Bells Mill~~ the ssaid piece of land.....fifteen years...

from ~~October 25th~~ , 1874....ten dollars...<sup>per year</sup> in each and

~~every year~~.....party of the second...to pay taxes to

fence and to keep up the fences.

<sup>until</sup>  
Renew lease for five years more....party of the second part.

<sup>ad 15</sup>  
allow erect buildings and put in machinery...~~same shall~~

~~not become the property~~....first part but may be at any

<sup>lease</sup>  
time removed by the party of the second part.....

James Speers.



JOURNALS OF ASSEMBLY UPPER CANADA.

Journal 1st Session 9th Parliament, 1825.

EA

1825  
Mill Dams

Industry

Saturday, 12th March, 1825.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 12th March, 1825.

Mr. Lefferty from the Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions on the subject of Mill Dams, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Home District, on the subject of erecting Mill Dams on any Rivers or Water Courses, navigable, or capable of being rendered so, or accessible to fish from the Lake, beg leave to state, that no information has been laid before them, relative to any of the Rivers or Water Courses aforesaid, except the Rivers Credit and Humber, that from that information, they are of opinion those Streams are not navigable for boats of any description, unless at particular Seasons of the Year, that Mill dams may be erected with an inclined plane on the plan of one foot rise to four feet space, over which fish may pass up, and rafts down without obstruction.

JOHN J. LEFFERTY. Chairman.

copy all  
unpublished  
blue & black  
pen  
✓

ask



Township No. 2 - Mount "Chester" - Stamford  
 By Ernest Green, F.R. Hist. S.

p. 257

# THE FIRST MILLS

The Mill privilege was immediately taken advantage of by John Burch, formerly in the King's service, who had taken up most of the land along the Niagara from the Chippawa down to the rapids. At a site near the foot of the islands later known as "Street's" and now as "Dufferin", he built, in 1786, a grist and saw mill, \_\_\_\_\_ the first in the settlement, except the King's mills near Niagara.

To the upper township this was a tremendous boon. <sup>could be had</sup> ~~Sawn~~ boards <sup>windows and</sup> were now available for making at least doors and <sup>settler homes</sup> some rude furniture for the log houses. <sup>they came</sup> ~~then came~~ soon there would <sup>very soon</sup> be floors and partitions, and eventually, better houses. The little threshings of grain no longer had to be carried on men's backs or by pack-horses to streams large enough to float a canoe, and thus to ~~the~~ Fort Niagara to exchange for flour. Burch's mill was a long distance from navigable water and many Stamford settlers had to traverse weary miles of forest trails to reach it,—— yet it seemed a marvel of convenience to them, after the condition that had prevailed before its construction.



INDUSTRY

Ind Mill built by Charles Haines Sr.

See Atlas for dates.

Subsequent Owners and Renters of Cheltenham Flour Mill after Charles Haines Sr.

1. Charles Jr. and Fred Haines rented it and finally bought it from their father.
2. Hammond had it
3. Fred equipped it for Merchant Work so that it would turn out 10,000 barrels of flour per year. 50¢ was a good profit.
4. Paul and Charles Haines (nephews) bought it.
- 5.- Fred Haines got it again.
6. A man named Clark rented it.
7. Then Tom Elliott rented it for \$300 per year.
8. Wm. South, a miller and Tom Elliott bought it.
9. Elliott, still of Cheltenham bought out South who now resides in Orangeville.
10. Mr. Elliott sold out to Josiah Townshend a miller from Terra Cotta, who died recently for \$10,000 and the Terra Cotta Mill which he took down and made a barn out of. (Information this far from A.T.Haines, prominent apiarist)
11. George Townshend son of Josiah and Geo. Parker are the present owners - the former being bookkeeper, business manager and proprietor, the latter is a miller from Shelburne. (Information from Mrs. Josiah Townshend, mother of present owner)



## WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

After humble beginnings the woollen industry became very wide spread in Peel County.

1. In 1884 Alton had 2 woollen mills, -- owned by William Algie and Benjamin Ward.

2. In 1886 Bolton had a woollen mill, -- Alexander Buist, and a woollen manufactory, William Buist.

3. Cataract P.O. or Church's Falls, in 1866 had a woollen mill, -- Ingraham & Stephenson.

4. Lockton, in 1856, had a woollen manufactory, --

William Killackey (?). *or Kilackey*

5. Springfield, in 1886, had a hosiery factory, -- Cook, Despond & Co.

6. Streetsville in 1866 had a woollen <sup>mill</sup> manufactory, --

Barber Bros. *Barber Bros. Robinson up Waller and more men*

7. Huttonville, in 1885, had woollen mills, --

J. O Hutton & Co.



The water power for these mills was developed by

James P. Hutton.

8. At Boston, in 1866, James Caslor had a  
woollen factory.

*Brookmill -*

9. In Caledon in 1874 were the Riverdale  
Woollen Mills, -- D. Graham.

10. At Alton, in 1914, there was the Beaver  
Knitting Mills, -- John M. Dodds. Mr. Dodds was also  
the president of the Orangeville Knitting Mills built  
in 1914.

11. Church's Mills, at Cataract in 1813 seemed  
to have had a carding machine and fulling mill equipment.

*Ingleswood woolen mills - owned operated by Graham & Co  
now Tom. succeeded him*

*Anna Cotta Flour mill - built by Joseph Downes  
a very early English settler. Anna Cotta was not a village  
it didn't pay - so when his dam gave way - he sold out  
& bought Chittenden mill*



at Bellevue  
1. Bellevue Sanitary all in leaves

2. Mr Smith x

3. Mr West only

each that account the

4. the Smith the Smith will

When Smith is to

5. Bellevue Sanitary all in leaves

in 1826 the Smith Sanitary

in Bellevue Sanitary all in leaves  
marked to be leaves



The woollen industry was of humble origin in Peel. Occasionally small groups of the first settlers would combine and send to the Old Country for a weaver friend. As an inducement they would build him a small house surrounded by a plot of ground and set him up in business.

In the early days, stockings, mitts, etc. were hand-knit. The weavers of whom Mr. Delaney of Springfield, (Credit), was a typical example, spun and wove the yarn into flannel, the plain white yarn made into flannel sheets and the gray into flannel for shirts, undershirts, etc. Some of the flannel was made with grey and red stripes.

The wool when cut from the sheep was washed and then made into yarn for the farmer's wife and daughters



The first process was the use of the hand cards, -- a pair of wire brushes between which the wool was pulled and re-pulled until it was loosened up and shaped into a long roll ready for spinning. It was then spun into yarn on the old-fashioned spinning wheel, an essential article of every settler's home. So far the woollen industry was of a very primitive nature. A change came when the work was done by the use of water-power. Carding mills were established to card the rolls from which the farmers' wives and daughters were later to spin the yarn. When the yarn was spun it was sometimes taken to the individual weaver and then returned to the carding mill to be fulled into full cloth, now known as frieze. Much of the yarn was manufactured into heavy knitted stockings and heavy knitted underwear, the mills doing the work being known as hosiery mills. By the middle of the



19th Century the processes of carding, spinning,  
weaving and fulling were generally concentrated in  
one establishment.

The Barber Mills, later re-organized  
as the Streetsville Woollen Company, were among  
the outstanding mills in the early days of Peel.

Then there were:

1. The Algie Mills at Alton
2. The Walshaw Mills at Bolton
3. The Hutton Mills at Huttonville
4. The Graham Mills at Inglewood
5. Bradt's Mill at Churchville
6. The Caslor Woollen Factory at Boston - 1866
7. Church's Woollen Mill at Cataract
8. Killaly's Carding Mill at Centreville

*Glasgow Hg Bolton*

9. McLaughlin's Carding Mill at Mono Mills  
*magill's first mill at Springfield closed as toll 1/27*
10. Springfield Knitting Mill at Erindale  
*Robt Campbell's mills lot 2.7 con. 7. Albion  
Angela Mills B.S. Fuller - 1873-4  
Huttonville " D.P. Hutton Huttonville  
Huttonville " Jno Simpson Huttonville*

The knitting mills in the early days were

*It was the best wool from our  
the district - settlers brought from  
becks - and brought from the  
Springfield also but small. (Glasgow  
Huttonville were small)*

*Perkins P. 51  
" P 71  
" P 80*

humble affairs. Sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Corbett  
*elderly mill - churchman Billott. my whillock - amos wall's ward con  
mfgd for 6000 - sold for 2000 - all mfgd for 1828  
Erindale mill - for 3 years - sold from Tom Goodison  
& wall's was developed into a fine wool; along p. 6*



50 were 18" high - 4 dried  
58 " 12" " 4 dried

1st. Agave with 2 heads - 1000 lbs and heads - 2000 lbs

Amounts of country school pounds were held there

and the number of A.P.A. cases  
increased over one million per year  
until the 1960s

544-21. 1911-1912. 1913-1914. 1915-1916. 1917-1918. 1919-1920. 1921-1922. 1923-1924. 1925-1926. 1927-1928. 1929-1930. 1931-1932. 1933-1934. 1935-1936. 1937-1938. 1939-1940. 1941-1942. 1943-1944. 1945-1946. 1947-1948. 1949-1950. 1951-1952. 1953-1954. 1955-1956. 1957-1958. 1959-1960. 1961-1962. 1963-1964. 1965-1966. 1967-1968. 1969-1970. 1971-1972. 1973-1974. 1975-1976. 1977-1978. 1979-1980. 1981-1982. 1983-1984. 1985-1986. 1987-1988. 1989-1990. 1991-1992. 1993-1994. 1995-1996. 1997-1998. 1999-2000. 2001-2002. 2003-2004. 2005-2006. 2007-2008. 2009-2010. 2011-2012. 2013-2014. 2015-2016. 2017-2018. 2019-2020. 2021-2022. 2023-2024. 2025-2026. 2027-2028. 2029-2030. 2031-2032. 2033-2034. 2035-2036. 2037-2038. 2039-2040. 2041-2042. 2043-2044. 2045-2046. 2047-2048. 2049-2050. 2051-2052. 2053-2054. 2055-2056. 2057-2058. 2059-2060. 2061-2062. 2063-2064. 2065-2066. 2067-2068. 2069-2070. 2071-2072. 2073-2074. 2075-2076. 2077-2078. 2079-2080. 2081-2082. 2083-2084. 2085-2086. 2087-2088. 2089-2090. 2091-2092. 2093-2094. 2095-2096. 2097-2098. 2099-2100. 2101-2102. 2103-2104. 2105-2106. 2107-2108. 2109-2110. 2111-2112. 2113-2114. 2115-2116. 2117-2118. 2119-2120. 2121-2122. 2123-2124. 2125-2126. 2127-2128. 2129-2130. 2131-2132. 2133-2134. 2135-2136. 2137-2138. 2139-2140. 2141-2142. 2143-2144. 2145-2146. 2147-2148. 2149-2150. 2151-2152. 2153-2154. 2155-2156. 2157-2158. 2159-2160. 2161-2162. 2163-2164. 2165-2166. 2167-2168. 2169-2170. 2171-2172. 2173-2174. 2175-2176. 2177-2178. 2179-2180. 2181-2182. 2183-2184. 2185-2186. 2187-2188. 2189-2190. 2191-2192. 2193-2194. 2195-2196. 2197-2198. 2199-2200. 2201-2202. 2203-2204. 2205-2206. 2207-2208. 2209-2210. 2211-2212. 2213-2214. 2215-2216. 2217-2218. 2219-2220. 2221-2222. 2223-2224. 2225-2226. 2227-2228. 2229-2230. 2231-2232. 2233-2234. 2235-2236. 2237-2238. 2239-2240. 2241-2242. 2243-2244. 2245-2246. 2247-2248. 2249-2250. 2251-2252. 2253-2254. 2255-2256. 2257-2258. 2259-2260. 2261-2262. 2263-2264. 2265-2266. 2267-2268. 2269-2270. 2271-2272. 2273-2274. 2275-2276. 2277-2278. 2279-2280. 2281-2282. 2283-2284. 2285-2286. 2287-2288. 2289-2290. 2291-2292. 2293-2294. 2295-2296. 2297-2298. 2299-2300. 2301-2302. 2303-2304. 2305-2306. 2307-2308. 2309-2310. 2311-2312. 2313-2314. 2315-2316. 2317-2318. 2319-2320. 2321-2322. 2323-2324. 2325-2326. 2327-2328. 2329-2330. 2331-2332. 2333-2334. 2335-2336. 2337-2338. 2339-2340. 2341-2342. 2343-2344. 2345-2346. 2347-2348. 2349-2350. 2351-2352. 2353-2354. 2355-2356. 2357-2358. 2359-2360. 2361-2362. 2363-2364. 2365-2366. 2367-2368. 2369-2370. 2371-2372. 2373-2374. 2375-2376. 2377-2378. 2379-2380. 2381-2382. 2383-2384. 2385-2386. 2387-2388. 2389-2390. 2391-2392. 2393-2394. 2395-2396. 2397-2398. 2399-2400. 2401-2402. 2403-2404. 2405-2406. 2407-2408. 2409-2410. 2411-2412. 2413-2414. 2415-2416. 2417-2418. 2419-2420. 2421-2422. 2423-2424. 2425-2426. 2427-2428. 2429-2430. 2431-2432. 2433-2434. 2435-2436. 2437-2438. 2439-2440. 2441-2442. 2443-2444. 2445-2446. 2447-2448. 2449-2450. 2451-2452. 2453-2454. 2455-2456. 2457-2458. 2459-2460. 2461-2462. 2463-2464. 2465-2466. 2467-2468. 2469-2470. 2471-2472. 2473-2474. 2475-2476. 2477-2478. 2479-2480. 2481-2482. 2483-2484. 2485-2486. 2487-2488. 2489-2490. 2491-2492. 2493-2494. 2495-2496. 2497-2498. 2499-2500. 2501-2502. 2503-2504. 2505-2506. 2507-2508. 2509-2510. 2511-2512. 2513-2514. 2515-2516. 2517-2518. 2519-2520. 2521-2522. 2523-2524. 2525-2526. 2527-2528. 2529-2530. 2531-2532. 2533-2534. 2535-2536. 2537-2538. 2539-2540. 2541-2542. 2543-2544. 2545-2546. 2547-2548. 2549-2550. 2551-2552. 2553-2554. 2555-2556. 2557-2558. 2559-2560. 2561-2562. 2563-2564. 2565-2566. 2567-2568. 2569-2570. 2571-2572. 2573-2574. 2575-2576. 2577-2578. 2579-2580. 2581-2582. 2583-2584. 2585-2586. 2587-2588. 2589-2590. 2591-2592. 2593-2594. 2595-2596. 2597-2598. 2599-2600. 2601-2602. 2603-2604. 2605-2606. 2607-2608. 2609-2610. 2611-2612. 2613-2614. 2615-2616. 2617-2618. 2619-2620. 2621-2622. 2623-2624. 2625-2626. 2627-2628. 2629-2630. 2631-2632. 2633-2634. 2635-2636. 2637-2638. 2639-2640. 2641-2642. 2643-2644. 2645-2646. 2647-2648. 2649-2650. 2651-2652. 26

common - 9 Aug 10 1000  
 it kept to 900 - 1000 ft. in  
 1000 ft. 1000 ft.

into Chinthee Hill - found a stone  
stone for the - There were 5 men & boys.

make down with sugar, water with

no longer appropriate. " was under which a Sunday school

more or less - when her Aunt died. Banko.

For the above and leaving down I will not accept 50¢.  
 4 me. 100¢.



mentioned in the History of the Inglewood Knitting Mills, when funds became exhausted and he could not carry on , he would hire out to some carding mill until he had the wherewithal to continue his own business. This seems to have been a common practice among the early millers , few of whom had much capital.

SPECIAL WOOLLEN NOTES

The woollen mills of Cataract, which were owned by William Ward, were moved to Alton (find date if possible). In 1866 in Streetsville were the woollen mills, known as the Toronto Woollen Mills of the Barber Bros.,-- William, James, Robert Barber, and Bennett Franklin. They were said at that time to be the largest in Eastern or Western Canada.



The Conservator, January 25, 1923.

J. M. DODS, ALTON

Residents of Brampton were very much shocked on Saturday last (January 20th) to learn of the sudden decease of John M. Dods, of Alton, who passed away unexpectedly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. Fleming, Montreal, where he had gone on a visit. Mr. Dods who as president of the Beaver Knitting Mills, Alton, and the Orangeville Knitting Mills, was very widely known and universally respected. Born in Caledon township, near Alton, the son of one of the pioneers of that district, Mr. Dods has spent almost his entire life in the locality of his birthplace and its interests were his interests to a very large degree. A prominent member of the Methodist church, he was deeply interested in all its departments. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic Order. All sports received his support, and he was wont to take a lively share in such as appealed specially to him. During the Great War no better friend of the overseas forces lived than J. M. Dods. His widow survives as well as two sons, Andrew W., Orangeville, James, at home, and four daughters, Mrs. L. Fleming, Montreal; Mrs. (Dr.) H. G. MacDonnell, Kitchener, Misses Dorothy and Margaret at home. Two sisters, Mrs. James Buting, Detroit, and Mrs. O. W. Smiley, Windsor, and two brothers, Andrew, Toronto, and William, Alton, also survive.

Knitting mills  
A  
Dods.  
action

Mills  
Knitting  
Mills

made for  
Family History  
records.



The Conservator, January 25, 1923.

J. M. DODS, ALTON

Knitting mills  
A  
Dods.  
action

Industry

C

Copy made for  
Family History  
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INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Note.

-- Mr. John M. Dods of Alton was president of the

Beaver Knitting Mills, Alton, and the Orangeville

Knitting Mills. He apparently <sup>built 1914</sup> had a factory on the River

Credit, Alton, and for many years, furnished the

country for miles around with axes and other tools.

On the outbreak of the Great War he formed a  
partnership with Messrs. Everton Barber and J.M.

Deagle for the manufacture of munitions. A large

staff of men were employed in this work with

satisfactory results.

Peel  
General

Industrial  
General

1914



## High Lights in the History of Meadowvale

As an Art centre it was at its best because those who came were permanent residents. The earliest was rather a photographer than an artist--a Mr. Rowley, many of whose pastoral pictures are to be seen in the Department of Education text books today.

Mr. Chavignand was the first artist followed by Mr. Spiers, Mr. Ted Law, Mr. Haines and Mr. Thurston, Ahrens, and many visiting sketchers.



24A

Streetsville

The Credit was at that time a much more ambitious stream than it is today. An immense trade was done in white oak staves, these being drawn to the river banks in the winter time, thrown into the river in the spring floated down to Port Credit, there to be loaded on schooners and taken across the lake. All dams built had to conform to certain specifications that would allow logs and rafts of lumber to be floated down. In the early days of spring the river fairly throbbed with life.



3  
The Colonial Advocate, York, Thurs. Jan. 7, 1830.

ISRAEL RANSOM,  
Streetsville

Copy in Caledon  
Book, Lancer,  
Jam. Hist.

Stoves.

Ransom

Streetsville

1830

Industry

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just  
received a valuable and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

99  
suitable for the winter season; also Groceries, English,  
Swedish, and Hoop Iron, Blister and Cast Steel, Hardware  
Crockery, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Putty, Oils and  
Paints, Spirituous Liquor, Wines, Salt &c. &c. &c.  
All which he will sell for Cash, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Corn  
Oats, and Staves, at as low prices as the goods of the  
same descriptions and quality, can be bought for in the  
town of York.

The highest prices paid, in Cash, for Wheat, Oats  
and Staves.

\* \* Credit will be given to his customers, as usual.  
Streetsville, November 1st, 1829.



Peel Historical Collection

KENNETH PHILLIPS

N o r t h   o f   C h e l t e n h a m

This artist was born in Toronto in 1909 and some of his Peel paintings have already gained the approval of eminent critics. He prefers to sketch in the Belfountain area owing to the rich, dark colours, which may be found there during the summer sunsets.

His picture "North of Cheltenham" is looking across the River Credit to the trees on the far side, with the last rays of the evening sun permeating the whole canvass. It was painted in 1933, late on a summer afternoon. It is a good example of his oil painting, which has frequently been seen at the Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists.



See Racey folder re Racey tract  
for this copy.

Land Book G. U. C. 1806-1808. Prov. Archives.

p. 55.

6 May 1806.

Petition read before the Council.

James Racey of Queenston Gentleman ... for Land.

(42)

The Petitioner ~~James Racey~~ recommended for a  
Grant of Two hundred Acres of Land under the Regulation  
acted upon 6 July 1804.

Appd.

(sgd) A. Grant.

Pres.

(Sgnd) Peter Russell

P.C.



GEORGE COATES OF PAISLEY.

Toronto, March 16, 1826.

MR. EDITOR,

85  
I am well aware that many things are handed to you for publication, for the truth of which you cannot vouch. But I think you should be cautious in receiving accounts of living persons to their prejudice. The story given you respecting George Coates is positively untrue.

When he came to this country he had no children. He continued in Chinguacousy (not Esquesing) four years: instead of selling his all to keep him from starvation, he never needed to buy eatables of any kind after the first year. Every year after he sold flour, pork, butter, potatoes, &c. and he sold cattle, pigs, &c. When he went away. Instead of selling his place for twenty nine dollars, he got fifty. The cause of his leaving his place, a newspaper has nothing to do with, but all the neighbours can testify it was not want that made him leave the country.

Such statements tend to discourage the industrious poor from emigrating. But surely Canada is the industrious poor man's country.

The truth is that Geo. Coates had more money when he left Chinguacousy than when he came to it, and he has land to sell in this country now. As he was my particular



friend, I wish you to correct your former statement by publishing the above, and hope it will caution your informer in future.

I am Sir,

Yours truly

ALEX. STEWART

this letter printed in very large type, also another letter from Toronto dated 13th March signed a Country Reader, protesting against the bill to pay town members of Legislative Assembly wages.



JOURNALS OF ASSEMBLY UPPER CANADA.

EA

1825

Journal 2nd Session, 9th Parliament, 1825-26.

Industry

Saturday, 24th December, 1825.

... the petition of John Silverthorn and others praying that one tenth may be allowed in future as toll for grinding, ...



Page 415 Cont'dArticlesLocality

Magnesite with 83  
per cent of Carvonnate  
of Magnesia.....Sutton, Boulton.

Soapstone, while  
( French Chalk).....Sutton, Bolton.

Serpentine, for orna-  
mental purposes.....Bolton, Coleraine.

Page 416

Whetstones and Hones . Bolton

Page 417

Flag Stones (for  
paving).....Toronto, Etobicoke

Page 418

On the first discovering of Canada, by the French,  
the only vegetable cultivated by the natives was maize  
or Indian corn, a plant indigenous to the south-  
western portion of the continent. The conquerors  
brought with them, from the old world, such of the  
cereals and other vegetables as were in use in those  
days, with fruit trees, &c. The French have always  
been celebrated for the excellent quality of their  
pears..... Plums have also been much cultivated on the  
St. Lawrence. Apples have been largely and widely  
distributed over the Province, as population spread.

Page 419

Canada has become as well supplied with plantations  
and good qualities of fruit, particularly apples, as any



Toronto Public Library.

CANADIAN FREEMAN, 19 June, 1828.*hand mill**Pioneer*To be Sold

*W. J. F.*

A LONDON MADE PORTABLE HAND MILL for Dressing Flour. It is  
well suited for a person at a distance from a grist mill.  
With a little alteration it can be wrought by a horse, and is  
capable of making four barrels of excellent flour per day.  
To be seen at Mr. Isaac Collombus's, White (sic) Smith.

R. W. PRENTICE

York, June 10th, 1828.*O. K. Mrs P. B.**Industry*



Flour  
Swidellham Wals  
Meadowvale

A3

*Just  
flour*

From "The Conservator".

Feb. 17 - 82

*Mills*

Messrs. Gooderham & Worts have sold their flour  
mills at Meadowvale, with 60 acres of land adjoining to  
T. P. Wheeler, Esq., of North Ontario, for \$12,000.



*Pioneer  
&  
Industry*

*Y  
Fanning mill  
Brampton*

The Peel Banner & General Advertiser.

Nov. 30, 1876.

PUMP & FANNING MILL.

MANUFACTORY.

Main Street-----Brampton.

The Fanning Mills manufactured by the undersigned have won for themselves a name which claims the attention of farmers. At the late Agricultural Fall Fairs First Prizes were awarded to the Fanning Mill wherever shown. By the addition of steam power to the Factory greater facilities are reaped for promptly supplying orders.

The BEST PUMP manufactured to be had at the Factory, besides an assortment of different kinds constantly on hand. Repairing done Cheap.

PICKERING & TROUGHTON.

366

Brampton, Oct. 15, 1874

---

ADVERTISE IN THE 'PEEL BANNER'

The largest circulated paper in the County.



Land Book, D., 1797 - 1802, U.C., Prov. Archives.

Petition read before the Council.

18 May, 1802,

*Industry*

JAMES RICHARDSON, of Kingston, 22 Bundle No. 7.

Praying for a Lease of the Mill Seat on the  
Cataraqui River near Kingston.

The Board is satisfied with the general tenor of  
Mr. Richardsons Proposals, but thinks it prudent that  
he should give in a Specific description of the  
Buildings he proposes to erect, and of the improve-  
ments he proposes to make, which should be of the most  
substantial nature, that he should also give good  
security that he will erect these buildings and make  
those improvements within a reasonable time, and that  
before the Lease is granted, the opinion of some per-  
sons of experience should be taken, of the annual value  
of the Mill Seat subject to the terms proposed by  
Mr. Richardson.

*Industry  
mills*

*Industry  
Central  
not for  
H. 50*

*mills*



hyde  
Taken from questionnaire of Peter Fleming, 166 Brock Ave.,  
Brantford.

Pioneer  
Life  
implements  
....."Tools" were: an axe, an adze, drawknife, spokeshave,  
plane and hammer. Holes were often made with a red hot  
iron. [ Clothing was almost altogether home spun. Much  
home woven even womens wear was colored checked plaid  
The mens wear was likewise, but was heavy and went  
a process called "fulling" which shrunk and thickened  
the cloth. The women teased and carded the wool  
spun it also. Knitted all socks and mitts and tailored  
most of the garments. ] 208



U. C. JOURNALS. 1826-27.

3rd Session, 9th Parliament.

*Pioneer  
Industry  
1826*

Saturday, 23rd December, 1826.

*credit - loan*

..... --and the petition of James McNabb, of the township of Esquesing, praying for a grant or loan of money to enable him to erect in said township, flax and hemp mills, were read.

Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Beasley, moves that the petition of James McNabb, praying for pecuniary aid to enable him to erect machinery on the river Credit for the purpose of dressing flax and hemp, be referred to the committee (sic) on supply. *mills was referred*



X 16

Provier

Saut 1839

Taken from Strachan Papers.

Ontario Archives.

Fred'k. A. O'Meara's letter to Strachan.

Saut de Ste. Marie Oct. 3d, 1839

12th Thursday Accompanied Mr. Brough to the Old Establish-  
ed Indian mission at the River Credit, about 25 miles  
from Toronto, to which I was directed as being a place  
where I would be likely to succeed in procuring a person  
to accompany me to the Sault, to act as Interpreter,  
and likewise to give some assistance in acquiring a  
complete knowledge of the Language, but did not succeed  
I was recommended one, who being employed at the saw  
Mill with very good wages was very doubtful about coming  
so that we returned to Toronto completely despairing of  
accomplishing our object.

20



118

S P O R T

or six years, Bolton continued to play the diamond game. In 1895 several of the originals were seen in action against Palgrave in the Dominion Day celebration, the latter winning the game 11 to 10. Bolton's line-up on this occasion was composed of George Norton, Harry Sheardown, <sup>Jos.</sup> ~~James~~ Miller, J. F. Warbrick, Alsey Norton, Wm. Robertson, George Reid, Fred Scott and Robert Graham.

Alton was the county's baseball centre for many years and the diamond game virtually the community's only sport, not merely in the village but throughout the surrounding district. From 1893 to 1907, in fact, Alton's Aetnas were considered one of the outstanding nines in the province, a team to compare favorably with clubs from Toronto, London and Hamilton.

The first team in Alton was organized in 1875 by Samuel Barber, a carriage maker, and J. F. Holden, a druggist. It engaged in exhibition games with Erin, Orangeville, Hillsburg, Georgetown and Toronto on Saturday afternoons, and holidays, great days in the life of the villagers and of supporters within a twenty mile radius, who backed the red-and-grey Alton team to the limit, with hard cash as well as strident voice. Wherever the team travelled, there, too.



Conservator

21 April, 1905

BOST-400

BOSTON WOOLLEN MILLS

*Woollen*  
*Walshaw & Son*  
*Boston*

*Woolen*  
*2 copies*  
*industry*

*2nd line to bring*

The big new woollen mills of Walshaw & Son were totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, covered by insurance.

This is the third time the Walshaw mills have been burned, the second time being last summer, when the loss reached \$30,000. The town granted another bonus and a bigger and better equipped building was erected. It has been in operation only three months, and was employing 50 hands.

The cause of the fire is not known.

The mills are a mile away from the town, and there was no fire protection, although a bucket brigade and an off wind saved the blanket storehouse without about \$60,000 in stock.

The firm had intended to instal fire appliances this summer. The building was fitted by electricity, which also provided motive power.

(Copy of this is in Family Record File).



Taken from letter of Geo. Robb, Fort Qu'Appelle,  
Sask. of 6 Apr., 1933.

grist mill  
Cedar mills  
Wallace

7th Line Allerton

*mills*

The Cedar Mills grist mill was built in 1879, I remember well seeing it built. It had four run of stones, all the nails even the large and spikes were the old fathond (fashioned) cut nails, the dam and race were built the same year, this mill was four stories above the basement. S. B. Coppithorn of Toronto and George Duke, Duke of Indian Head, Sask., held the rafters while the carpenters nailed them down to the plates. The mill house and stable were built the same year. The first miller was George Irwin, the second one Pettinger, and the last Tobias Wallace. The mill was burned down by incendiarians, there was three of them, I know them all, two of are them/still living.

*copying  
bliss  
mumford*

Sic: Cedar Mills Lodge



Industry -  
mills 1840-

At this time (1840-2) there were 17 or 18 <sup>other</sup> mills  
in W. C. each employing 8 or 10 men at \$18-20  
month + board -  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of wages paid in  
wool cloth or yarn.

first grist mill on Thompson's Creek--1827.

wool taken to Glen Williams.

Timothy Street had a store and tannery, grist mill, about  
same time Magraths had store in Erindale(?)

1820, J. McCollum had log grist mill on west bank of Credit,  
Esquesing. (tall pines)

supplies obtained from Little York, on the whole; later from  
Churchville and P. Cr.



X 13

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Saw mills  
Several

Before <sup>saw</sup> mills were <sup>erected</sup> established, lumber was cut by hand. A pit was <sup>made</sup> a little longer than the log <sup>sup 12 ft deep 4 ft wide and</sup> could be <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> sawn. Pits were 7 feet deep and about 4 feet wide. Poles were laid across the pit and on these was placed a log flattened a little on both under and upper sides. One man in the pit and the other standing on the log, worked the saw. In this way the boards needed for the early buildings and tables, etc, were <sup>were made</sup> provided.



X5  
mills  
flour grist  
1830

Colonial Advocate

August, 19, 1830.

Industry

Copy in Caledon  
Book, Lioneers  
fam. hist.

FOR SALE

That valuable property called SPRING HILL,  
on the River Credit, about four miles above Streets-  
ville containing 200 ACRES together with a leased  
reserve. A good SAW MILL is erected on the place, and  
a good Frame for a Grist Mill, with TWO DWELLING  
HOUSES: about Forty Acres cleared. For particulars  
apply to THOS. STEPHENS, Esq.

August 3rd, 1830.



see also non hummingbird & eagle

P/20

Page 405 Cont'd

White Swan: Past Present & Future

General

A24

will  
survive  
industry

first seen  
in U.C. was  
for purpose

about them until they are captured. In consequence of this know stupidity of the Turkey, trapping is prohibited in Canada, as tending to exterminate the breed, the Turkey usually wandering in flocks or families, and the whole flock being thus generally taken at once; whereas, if they are shot, the chances are that some out of each brood will escape.

Brown  
General



U. C. JOURNALS. 1826-27.

3rd Session, 9th Parliament.

*Industry*

Saturday, 23rd December, 1826.

..... --and the petition of James McNabb, of the township of Esquesing, praying for a grant or loan of money to enable him to erect in said township, flax and hemp mills, were read.

Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Beasley, moves that the petition of James McNabb, praying for pecuniary aid to enable him to erect <sup>flax and hemp</sup> machinery on the river Credit for the purpose of dressing flax and hemp, be referred to the committee (sic) on supply.



GP  
mills  
General

INDUSTRY

John Ward worked in the Cataract Flour Mill  
operated by Wheeler Bros. who had come from Stouffville  
1884.

Walter Ward worked as Stone dresser in a mill  
near Bowmanville 1½ years at \$30. per month for  
himself and family.

Cataract Mill - Operated by Wheeler Bros. - Mr. W.  
Ward went there at \$35.00 per month considering \$5. a  
big raise, but he did not take the job. Worked in  
Orangeville for summer.

Meadowvale Mill -1886- operated by Wheeler Bros.-  
Came here in Fall. Head miller was a Mr. Riley

Chopper was run by a Richard Ward,  
who was no relation. He was Irish.

Mr. Walter Ward - was a Stone dresser. In about  
a year Riley left and went to Campbellville and Mr.  
Ward ran the mill for a time at full pay \$35. per  
month until another man was brought from the Cataract  
at less pay.

Eldorado Mill - owned at that time by Chisholm and Elliott,  
Brampton, operated by Mr. Whitlock.



Page 413

Large quantities of Canadian white oak are cut up into staves for making hogsheads, puncheons, barrels, &c., and some of these are returned to us after going pretty considerable travellers. From Canada they are sent to England, from England they are shipped to the West Indies, and from the West Indies they return to England in the shape of sugar hogsheads, and rum puncheons; and from thence they are again sent to Canada, to be knocked to pieces and consumed on the very ground that gave them birth.

Page 414

List of Minerals and other materials useful in the arts, with the localities in which they have been found:-

Page 415

Articles

Locality

Chromium, for glass..Bolton, Augmentation of Ham. staining, &c.

Manganese for Bolton  
bleaching



W. H. Taylor, Castlemore

OK  
mills  
General

A great many Indian relics have been found  
in this district chiefly arrow points. There  
is a stone at Wildfield said to have been  
used by the Indians for grinding maize.



Indusky  
Written by Rob Roy and published in The Weekly Sun,  
April 9, 1913. mill

## OLD TIMES ON DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN PEEL AND HALTON.

25  
Pioneer

✓ The first wheat grown on their tiny clearings was highly prized. This wheat was carried on the backs of settlers to Springfield, to the mill of Mr. Magill. The toll was half of the wheat, this being an unjust slice off the settlers' modest grist. A store in the same place supplied them with goods, until Streetsville stores were started.

Proth



## DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

## Bureau of Forestry.

Toronto, January 15th, 1897.

StreetsvilleStanton's Saw mill

- (1) Where is your mill situated?

Village of Streetsville

- (2) Do you use water or steam power? Steam

- (3) What is the capacity of your mill per day? 8000 ft

- (4) What is the total quantity of logs used up in your mill yearly?

Last year 200,000 feet.

- (5) What varieties of timber are used, and, if possible state approximately the quantity of each?

Pine about 40,000 ft.White Oak 35,000 "Red Oak 40,000 "Basswood 50,000 "Elm 20,000 "Maple 5,000 "Hemlock 20,000 "

- (6) Into what forms other than lumber do you convert your logs.?

No other

- (7) How much of your stock is obtained on Crown Lands?

None

- (8) How much is purchased from settlers? All



(9) What proportion of your output is sold? about one half the rest I manufacture as I am a contractor.

(a) In the markets of Canada, 120,000

(10) How many men do you usually employ?  
on an average 15 men.

(11) What is the average wage per man? \$1.50

(12) How many months in the year does your mill usually run?

H

(13) Do you employ men in the woods, and if so, how many?

About four men & 4 teams for 3 months

(14) Do you find any difficulty in procuring supplies of logs in your neighborhood?

Lumber is getting scarce.

The above is last years figures, do not expect to get even so many logs this winter.

John Graydon

Streetsville

Ontario.



INDUSTRY

McCarthy Milling Co. Flour Mills \$250,000 appraised value.

Formerly Barbers' Woollen Mills

The Streetsville Mill of the McCarthy Milling Co. located on the "Old Water Power Site" represents nearly 100 years of Milling progress. This modern mill of 500 bbls (?) capacity still operates on water power supplied from Credit River under a 26 ft. head. It is the largest mill in Ont. east of the great lakes operated by water alone. The "Lake of the Woods Milling Co." at Keewatin being the exception.

The site has more than gained in scenic beauty. The sound of falling waters, the swift fresh air coming from the deep ravine of the river, the sentry old elms - all lend an atmosphere of peace and serenity linking the legendary and typical mill of years gone by to the ever active modern mill of today (Courtesy of Mr. W.H. McCarthy)

Site of McCarthy Milling Co. property comprises

1. 47 acres of land.
2. Flour mill of 500 bbls per day capacity which runs continuously day and night.  
- 24 hours. It only lost 82 hours during June and July.
3. Small mill which makes Commercial feeds.  
- Laying Mash  
- Scratch Feeds  
- Dairy Feeds  
- operated by Mr. Longworth.



High Lights in the History of Meadowvale

*former mill*

The saw mill yard of Mr. A. S. Lambe was always full of logs and sawed lumber. The store run by Mr. C. W. Switzer and his successors Mr. Whitlan and then A. S. Lambe and son was filled with customers. Two blacksmith shops--that of J. D. and William Russell and later Dave Caldwell, were busy constantly. Charlie Caldwell and Mr. William McKee were always in their respective carpenter shops and the hotel run by Mr. Callahan and his successor Mr. Royce afforded excellent accomodation to the community.



mill site

Rose was and <sup>DE</sup> ~~Misses~~ Barker -  
attended ~~Brooklyn~~ Public School

Interview with the Misses Barker, 102 Robert St. Toronto, July 1933.

Industry

"One interesting thing about Mt. Charles is that there was once a mill on the Grogen place, lot 13, Con. 4, Toronto twp., east, right on the banks of Spring Creek. I had never heard of this until Mr. Irvine showed us where it was some years ago, or rather, where it used to be."....



LANDMARKS OF CANADA.

Taken from "What Art has done for Canadian History"  
by J. Ross Robertson.

Page 178.

1111 - "The Lady Elgin" - The first locomotive in Ontario as it appeared in 1881, in the Northern Railway yard at the foot of Brock Street, Toronto. Built in Portland, Me., in 1851-2, for the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company, incorporated in 1849, became the Northern in 1859, and in 1884 amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-Western Railway. In 1888 the two latter, with the Northern, were merged into the Grand Trunk System. ....



Miss Brown's Information about the Mills

*Beatty's Flour Mills*

*Reid's*

Mills on the Credit:

Mills at Streetsville

*Streetsville*

(Information from  
Mrs. Grennan)

Beatty's Flour Mill : Reid's, still making flour.



*Industry*  
*Saw-mill*

(J. Simpson)

1837

John Simpson, an Englishman of considerable business enterprise - a flare for business as it were - became the owner in 1836 or 1840 of this property totaling 300 acres. He erected the second saw mill of the village which served a large community and enabled the settlers to clear their land. The great pines were cut into planks or logs to form the roadbed for the low lying sideroad traversing the Credit River Valley which occupied the eastern half of concession two for about a mile north of the side-road and the western half for about a mile south. One resident recalls the magnificence of Mr. Simpson's pine bush particularly in March, 1860, as it stood glistening and bespangled with hoar-frost and ice crystals and the grandeur of their height can be visualized by the fact that on account of the length of their logs it was almost impossible to make the turn at Derry West when taking them to Port Credit where they were used for making ship masts. Possibly the most recently recalled piece of corduroy road was the entire length of Lot 12 on the second concession west, running north from the village of Meadowvale parallel with the mill race which deflected the water from the main river to the east of its course and then ran practically parallel with the main river by an artificial dyke at a higher level with a bank probably eight feet higher than the flats of the river on its west side.



To  
From letter from A. H. Crozier  
April 1933

Industry

now. in conclusion, allow  
me to say that, that may write  
over the River of meadowlands  
to try and give you the history  
of his mill. The late Mr John Simpson  
who was the original owner of  
the then 300 acres, now owned  
by Mr G. L. Smith near the  
village of meadowlands. This  
tumbling shaft from saw  
mill also gives power to run a  
large stationary home made  
reshing machine by water power.

I regret to be so badly laid  
up at present so that I cannot  
see you next Wednesday. Sincerely  
yours. A. H. Crozier Box 16.  
meadowlands and



*Meadowvale*  
Mr. Simpson was killed by an accident in a very simple manner. There was a plank over a deep water way beside the mill about which he frequently warned his men to be careful and finally he slipped off this plank himself and was killed. His mill was located at lot 10, con. 3. Tor. W. at Meadowvale. Part of the village was built on this lot.



Information from Miss Grace Brown

mills  
-  
Hosiery  
Beattys.  
Streetsville

INDUSTRY

(Hosiery Mill)

Beattys who built the mill (Credit Valley Mill at  
Streetsville) also owned a Hosiery Mill-which  
employed 40 girls - burned in 1900.



McCarthy Milling Co.

4. Grain Storage Capacity Elevators, 100,000 bus.  
4½ bus.  
of wheat 5. Flour Storage Capacity 20,000 bbls.  
= 1 bbl  
flour 6. Equipment - Strictly modern.  
7. Solid Concrete Dam across River Credit - 26  
ft. fall.

Equipped with Canadian Turbine Water Wheels made  
by Barber at Meaford.

- Old types {
  - 1. Old overshot paddle wheel
  - 2. Vertical wheel with Crown gear and pinion.

Present operators: - 20 men

Manager - Mr. Wm. Henry McCarthy U.E.L. - Ancestors  
settled 137 years ago at Kingston later moving to Cold  
Springs near Cobourg. A cousin has farm of original  
grant of 1795. They have all the old instruments of 1837.

- 1. Old shaving horse for shaving shingles
- 2. Flint-lock muskets etc.

Mr. McCarthy is a practical miller being the first  
mechanical Supt. for late Headley Shaw for Maple Leaf  
Milling Co. - Mr. Shaw was one of the most versatile men  
of the Milling Business



Guelph Daily Mercury, 2 October 1934.

*mills*  
*Woollen*  
*Barber*  
*Streetsville*  
*1861*

## Fire at Streetsville

On Saturday morning, 22 June, 1861 the woollen factory and dye house at Streetsville, belonging to Messrs. W. Barber and Brothers, of Georgetown, was destroyed by fire. The loss above the insurance was said to reach \$70,000, but Messrs. Barber at once commenced to build.

(copied for Streetsville & Barber files)

"Jesus can make a dying bed  
Feel soft as downy pillows are  
While on His breast I lean my head  
breathe my life out sweetly there."



C.M.G.C. (Canada), 18th Dec., 1919; transferred,  
C.R., 8th June, 1920; Capt., Toronto Scottish Regt.,  
1st Apr., 1921; transferred, C.R., 27th Mar., 1923;  
~~transferred~~, R.O., 1st Feb., 1927.

Norman Victor Cliff, M.C. & Bar, b. 22nd Oct.,  
1893; enlisted, 3rd Bn. <sup>C.E.F.</sup>, 22nd Sept., 1914; served  
in France with 3rd Bn.; invalided to England, 4th  
June, 1915; s.o.s., ~~C.E.F.~~, 30th Aug., 1915; med.  
unfit; <sup>Lt., 36th Reel Regt., 23rd Nov., 1915;</sup> Lt., 234th Bn. C.E.F., 17th Apr., 1916;  
returned to France with 3rd Bn. C.E.F.; A/Capt.,  
16th Feb., 1918; Temp. Capt., 30th Apr., 1918;  
Killed in Action, 30th Aug., 1918.

Harry Powell Clifton, b. 16th Jan., 1868; Prov.  
Lt., 25th May, 1909; r. 23rd May, 1911.

Charles Herbert Coatsworth, b. 9th Sept., 1894;  
Prov. Lt., 5th Oct., 1915; seconded, 8th Mar., 1916;  
enlisted, 74th Bn. <sup>C.E.F.</sup>, 23rd Oct., 1915; served in England  
with Garrison Duty Bn. C.E.F. & C.E.T.D.; in France  
with 102nd Bn. C.E.F.; s.o.s., <sup>med. unfit</sup>, 30th Sept., 1917; med.  
unfit; r. 1st Mar., 1921.



ERINDALE

"Two hosiery (knit-goods) factories, the  
hand finishing of the products brought a little  
welcome financial assistance to many of the  
housewives of the neighborhood".



Woolen mill  
Barbers  
Streetville  
Rob Roy  
Woolen mill  
Barbers  
Streetville  
Rob Roy

Stratford Review from Weekly Sun

The Barbers were strong champions of Streetsville, giving a \$20,000 bonus to the Credit Valley Railway.

They had to team their wool from Port Credit and their cloth down to the same place. The bill passed, and the road was graded and fenced about 1870, but the company becoming financially embarrassed, the work stopped for years, and the first train crossed Barber's Bridge in May, 1880. Great things were prophesied of how the business would be enlarged, with the combined help of the C.V.R. and the N.P., but the firm became insolvent in 1884.

1882



Mills - Industrynewspaper clipping  
no date

<sup>land</sup>  
Norval ~~hit~~ as 20 Lose Jobs in Old \$100,000 Mill Fire  
Population of 200 Has Nowhere to Turn for Employment-  
No Decision as to Rebuilding Century-Old Landmark.

-----

For more than a century a landmark of  
Peel county, the old grist mill at Norval was early  
this morning destroyed in a spectacular blaze which  
lighted the countryside for miles around. Georgetown  
and Brampton fire brigades, under the direction of  
Chiefs Nelson Tuck and James Harmsworth, were able  
to save adjoining store houses.

What caused the fire has not yet been  
determined but the loss will be more than \$100,000,  
For the past nine years the mill has been operated  
by W. M. B. Brown, the owner, and the loss is said  
to be partly covered by insurance.

W. J. Campbell took over the mill from  
the Noble family and nine years ago Mr. Brown became



FAMILY HISTORY.Name? George AtkinsonLot & Concession? Albion, Con. 1, lot 31, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 1905

Date of birth?

Date of death?

Place of burial?

Parents? .....

Where did they live?

From where did they come and when?

Wife's name? .....

Wife's parent's names?

Wife's father's place of residence?

Date of wife's birth?

Date of wife's death?

Place of wife's burial?

What was Geo. Atkinson's..... Occupation?

Religion?

Politics?

What offices did he hold in the Community, Township, County, Province, School and Church?

Overseer of Highways 1902, 1904Collector, 1910Assessor, 1911, 1912

To what Societies or Military Organizations did he belong?

Did he raise any pure-bred stock? If so, what breed?



27  
Norval Hit as 20 Lose Jobs in Old \$100,000 Mill Fire

proprietor. It was the principal industry of  
the village and some 20 hands were employed,  
consequently it is a blow to the countryside.

Almost the entire population of 200  
depended on the mill, directly or indirectly.  
Mill hands, storekeepers and residents will be  
seriously affected. Just what the inhabitants  
will do now for employment is a matter of con-  
jecture.

There is no other industry in the  
community, the nearest centre being Georgetown,  
four miles away, and Brampton, eight miles. It  
had not yet been ascertained whether the plant  
will be rebuilt.

.....



Please give name, date of birth,  
of residence, to whom married, d  
of death, place of burial.

Name: Thomas Atkinson  
Lot & Con. Caledon W., Con. 6

CHILDREN: (If any)

ALSO OWNED: Caledon West, Con. 6, lot 19 200 ac. 1821 PATT

Con. 5, lot 19  $1\frac{1}{2}$  100 ac. 1821 PATT

Any further information:

This was a military grant, given in May 1820, and the set-  
tlement duties were completed by Nov., 1821. Lieut. Atkinson  
came from Nelson Twp., Halton Co.



COMMEMORATIVE BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK  
Illustrated.

Toronto: J. H. Beers & Co. 1908.

p. 326.

NOAH BARNHART,

who died in Toronto in 1883, was born on Barnhart Island,  
in 1817, a son of John and Olive (Stilwell) Barnhart.

*dupl-*  
The education of Mr. Barnhart was secured at Upper  
Canada College, after which he spent some time in the United  
States, returning then to Canada, where he became an ex-  
tensive grain buyer, and subsequently was interested in a  
milling and mercantile business at Streetsville, where he  
lived for many years. After closing his business here he  
embarked in the same line at Collingwood, and had business  
connections at Meaford, where he bought grain extensively  
for some years. During all this time he was noted for his  
business integrity. In 1867 he located his home at Toronto  
but continued his business operations at the other points  
until the cares of increasing years caused him to lay aside  
all business duties. His death took place at his residence  
on Wellington street.

Mr. Barnhart married a daughter of the late Joseph Mc-  
Master. In his political sentiments he was a Conservative.  
He belonged to the Church of England.



From COMMEMORATIVE BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF THE COUNTY  
OF YORK, ONTARIO. Toronto, 1907.

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became an extensive grain buyer, and subsequently was  
interested in a milling and mercantile business in  
Streetsville, where he lived for many years. . .  
Conservative. . . Church of England.

*dupl.*



*Agriculture  
Industry*

*Conservation - No doubt  
7 flour  
Credit Valley  
Streetsville*

# CREDIT VALLEY MILL IS AS BUSY AS EVER

Century Old Streetsville Concern  
Is Thriving Despite Con-  
ditions

## OUTPUT IS INCREASING

Ontario Grain Has Always Been  
Used in Historic Peel  
Structure

An Arcadian picture of a depressionless industry is presented by the Credit Valley Mills of Streetsville. For ten years more than a century, using Ontario grain to produce flour for Ontario housewives, the mills, rather than cutting expenses and laying off hands, are running twenty-four hours a day, and reconstruction is at present increasing the output.

First built in 1822, under the ownership of Hetty A. Beatty, the mills were burned and reconstructed in 1830. Since then they have been almost constantly in operation. In 1895 Duncan Reid, who learned the business with the James Norris Company of St. Catharines, took them over. His son, Frank, has joined him in the business and two grandsons, Frank and Donald, proudly show the village children the mechanical mysteries of the place.

After a century of use, the masonry put in when the mill was first built stands firm, and steel will have to replace the timbers taken from under the wheel. Some of the timbers were two feet square, still sound, and good for years more service. Boards two feet wide were taken out and applied in reconstruction.

The Reids have found Ontario grain best for their product, buying from local farmers and from near-by centres. The Chatham district supplies 45,000 bushels a year. Ottawa, Montreal, Brockville, Toronto and Hamilton are the Canadian centres where the flour finds its best market, but a large portion of the mills' output goes to the United Kingdom and the West Indies.

*Hetty A. Beatty*

*Duncan Reid*

X



CREDIT VALLEY MILL

AS BUSY AS EVER

An Arcadian picture of a depressionless industry is presented by the Credit Valley Mills at Streetsville. For ten years more than a century, using Ontario grain to produce flour for Ontario housewives the mills rather than cutting expenses and laying off hands, are running twenty-four hours a day, and reconstruction is at present increasing the output.

First built in 1822, under the ownership of Hetty A. Beatty, the mills were burned and reconstructed in 1830. Since then they have been almost constantly in operation. In 1895 Duncan Reid, who learned the business with James Norris Company of St. Catharines, took them over. His son, Frank, has joined him in the business, and two grandsons, Frank and Donald, proudly show the village children the mechanical mysteries of the place.

After a century of use, the masonry put in when the mill was first built stands firm, and steel will have to replace the timbers taken from under wheel. Some of the timbers were two feet square, still sound, and good for years more service. Boards two feet wide were taken out and applied in re-construction.

The Reids have found Ontario grain best for their product, buying from local farmers and from nearby centres. The Chatham district supplies 45,000 bushels a year. Ottawa, Montreal, Brockville, Toronto and Hamilton are the Canadian centres where the flour finds its best market, but a large portion of the mills' output goes to the United Kingdom and the West Indies.

Flour Mills.  
Credit Valley Mills  
Streetsville

Meredith Crescent,  
Toronto, Ontario,  
2 September, 1932.

O. R. Church

Dear Mr. Church

large map of

who erected  
and the so

map of Streetsville, a

Gill suggestions.

s the name of a builder  
s through Toronto township

and their flour mill?

See page 87, Peel Atlas (Walker & Miles)  
86,

These mills were taken over in 1895  
by Duncan Reid and are still conducted  
by D. Reid & Son.

And the Barbers and their woollen mill?

This mill was started in 1843, (see page 86 & 87 -  
Peel atlas) and continued by Barbers until  
about 1890. They were turned into Flour Mills  
during the Great World War, by The Toronto  
Milling Co.

R.T.D. (cont'd)



Advice to a Young Farmer  
(To be continued.)  
"I don't know if they are. Six fellows in a  
couldn't make four fires to rest by.  
nurse. Hm."  
might be somebody huntin' you, of  
and s  
to pu  
six  
notes  
Clare  
An  
M.  
feel  
plant a morning  
dig your springs below a pine

Flour Mills.  
Credit Valley mills  
Streetsville

Meredith Crescent,  
Toronto, Ontario,  
2 September, 1932.

O. R. Church, Esq., J.P.,  
Streetsville,  
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Church:

Thanks for yours.

We only have as yet, one draft map of Streetsville, a  
large map in its unfinished shape.

Thanks for the Graydon and McGill suggestions.

I am following them up.

Chiverley has been given me as the name of a builder  
who erected a number of the brick houses through Toronto township  
and the southern end of Chinguacousy.

Can you give me any more particulars about the Beatty's  
and their flour mill?

See page 87, Peel Atlas (Walker & Miles)  
86,

Read These mills were taken over in 1895  
by Duncan Reid and are still conducted  
by D. Reid & Son.

And the Barbers and their woollen mill?

Barber This mill was started in 1843, (see page 86 & 87 -  
Peel Atlas) and continued by Barbers until  
about 1890. They were turned into Flour Mills  
during the Great World War, by The Toronto  
Milling Co.

P.T.D. (cont'd)



## Churchville

The founder of Churchville was Amagiah Church. He gave the land for Churchville Cemetery, and was the first person buried in it (Sept. 5, 1831). He had one son, Orange Church, who kept hotel in Churchville.

Orange Church married Susan Farrand. They had nine children.

Most of this family went to United States.

One son, Edwin, married Annie Gray.

They had four children. Their only son is Orange R. Church, present Editor and proprietor of The Streetsville Review, and has been connected with this paper forty years. Orange R. Church, has held the office of Reeve of Streetsville for ten years and was Warden of Peel County in 1923. He also has held several important offices in other ways.



Wonderful Changes in the Last Decade

Industry

In 1873, Mr. Caslor sold the mill property to a Mr. Spalding, and nine years later he sold to a Mr. Irwin. In 1884 Messrs. Bracken and Thurston purchased the property and installed the roller system in the mill. Mr. Thurston sold out his share to Mr. John Smith. From Bracken and Smith, the firm became Bracken Brothers, and finally in 1895, the property passed into the hands of Mr. Henry Bracken, who died during the past year.

copy here  
from archy.  
and what's  
marked

P.T.O.



357 Pod Farmers Mutual Fire

Insurance  
Farmers Mutual  
Fire Ins.

Insurance Company. Francis  
Sleightholm, a well known Toronto  
Yore farmer, who became the first  
President and took out the  
first policy and Luther Cheyne  
a Toronto Township farmer, ~~so~~  
secretary <sup>more than</sup> 30 years, were  
the leading spirits behind  
its formation. Thomas Horton  
of Orleton was the first  
Vice-President and Jno. S.

Jessie of Chinguacousy first  
Treasurer. The other Directors  
besides there were:- D. H.  
Gerhart and Samuel Pearson  
of Toronto Township; Eli  
Crawford, Richard Hamilton  
and Robert Young of Chinguacousy;  
Robert Clarkson of New Gore,  
and J. W. Vance of Orleton;  
Archibald Frank and John Semont  
of Orleton and William Porter  
of Toronto Gore, making a Board  
of 15.

still  
going  
strongly



Oxide - 26/5/42

Dear W.P.

ONTARIO

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Guelfh has no room for your museum now. The  
 Air Force has taken everything over.

Lot-9, Con. 1, S.D.S.  
date when closed  
not known.

In 1840. there was a Saw mill with ten acre  
of Sawdust covered 10' deep. beside Sir Frank  
Smith's store. <sup>date of decay not known</sup> The water came from a large cedar  
cistern. about 75' in front of T. McCarthy's present  
house and ran in a cedar dam <sup>9.00' long</sup> to operate <sup>by steam</sup> the  
mill opposite Gilb's store. <sup>general</sup> <sup>one of the few originals</sup> About this time the best of  
the available timber had been cut. About the  
same time - on Sat 6 1. N. D. S. Mackie's mill was  
running full blast. There are still signs of the old  
mill. while the dam site is still there - This  
was a good water power mill. on the Little Elbow  
As a boy about 1885 I played in the ruins of this  
mill - as in the ruins of Sir Frank Smith's store  
where signs of Sawdust was still noticeable.

about 1854(?) the British navy purchased  
a large Pine tree on Lot 5 2.S.D.S. as a mast  
for a War Ship. For years a pair of eagles alighted  
on the top of this tree towered above all other  
trees - To get it to the mouth of the

R. 7.0



via 3<sup>rd</sup> Pine East. The distance was one mile. - Do not know how long it took  
Elakwoko - where it was towed to Mankin  
12 pair of oxen was used - and the Government paid  
the very extravagant price of 10 Schillings a team  
per day - This was double what a team was worth  
and made a lot of comment. <sup>not known what govt. paid for tree</sup>

In 1852. Port Credit shipped -

1. 905,000 ft Lumber  
45,230 bush wheat  
51,456 barrels of Flour.  
1,328 yards of cloth

and a large amount of oak staves all  
of which went to England -

This Pine tree was worth its weight  
in Gold to the Navy - was the common  
comment of the settlers.

Thomas Kennedy

What is, or was, the Little Elbow Lake?  
Starts about Lat 10 - on both 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Pine East  
and runs past Hawk's Corners, through on just north of  
the old Dixon School joining the Elakwoko about 1/2 mile South  
of C. P. R. track  
I note that Smith's mill had an acre of

What mills, if any, and where, were on the  
Elbow Lake? Summerville - there was a large mill  
here. Many of the old sluice is still to be seen. There was a  
small lake made by the pond - summer resort - and fishing here



Mills  
Fire*Industry*  
CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, 16 Nov. 1853.

FIRE AND LOSS OF PROPERTY -- We regret to learn that the extensive and valuable Mills, known as the "Meadowvale Mills," in Toronto Township on the River Credit, the property of Mr. Silverthorn, and consisting of Flour, Oat, and Barley Mills, were destroyed by fire on Thursday the 10th inst. The fire broke out about 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning..supposed to have originated in friction from the action of the smut machine. The Mills had only been erected a few years, and were of the most substantial description, worth probably not less than about £3,000. They contained at the time of the fire, 10 or 10,000 bushels of wheat, besides oats and barley, all totally lost. The only insurance, we understand, was about £1,000 upon the stock, and £800 upon the Mill. The loss therefore cannot be less than from £3,000 to £4,000.

(Patriot.



Do not confuse with Markle U.E.

MARKLE

(Pioneer)

(M. Miceli)

ABRAHAM MARKLE

b.

died 1834 - buried Burnhamthorpe Cem.

(Methodist)

Abraham's parents came from Germany -- his father died on board ship en route to Pennsylvania. Mother came on to Pennsylvania with her two young sons, Abraham and Jacob.

In 1806 Abraham is shown as resident of Grimpsby and is petitioning for land as a settler. Recommended for 200 acres under Regulation of 1804. He located Lot 6, Con.1, Toronto N.D.S. Patent issued 1810.

From  
Dora Royce )  
and family )  
interview )

Abraham came to Canada in 1800. He settled on Lot 6 and here his family was born and raised. He married Barbara Shaver in Pennsylvania. Built saw mill on his farm, his sons helping him operate it.

In 1809 Abraham is shown on Grand Jury, also 1822.

The old home was set way back from the Dundas Highway about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, on the south bank of the creek <sup>Little Chalk Creek</sup> (near the house) that ran through the property. It was here that the first mill was ~~built~~ located. The house was on a hill. In the old mill race Dr. Watson of Dixie was drowned.

The second mill at Burnhamthorpe was burned. Part of this property owned by the Markles was given for a church, but a school was built on it.

(Interview)  
Abraham would not allow his sons to fence his bush because he said his poorer neighbours must have a place to pasture their cattle.

Camp meetings were held in Markle's bush.



## Chapter

3

### The Military Situation in 1813

Capture of York — Incidents of the battle, occupation by U. S. forces, effect in surrounding areas — Reasons for retirement of H.M. Regular Forces — Policy of defence for Canada.

4

### The Invasion Ended

Continued presence of American vessels in Great Lakes seeking to effect co-operation with U. S. land forces — Dangerous degree of penetration effected by invaders — Brilliant success of our arms at Stoney Creek — Second raid on York — Effect upon Peel of these incidents — End of War.

5

### An Unfair Militia System

Period following Treaty of Ghent, 1815 — Unpopularity and unfairness of militia system — Formation of flank companies, 1822 — Legislation to re-organize militia forces — Conditions on outbreak of rebellion in 1837.

6

### A Suspicious Government

Rebellion of 1837, its causes and prominent figures — Mackenzie's character — The fight at Montgomery's tavern — Mackenzie's ineptitude — Lack of organization in Loyalist forces — Suspicions of disaffection in the militia — Search parties for arms in Peel — Disarming of units — Creation of special battalions for service.

7

### The Militia Reorganized

Effect of 1837 rebellion on defence policy — Claims for losses — Political feuds arising from Rebellion — Durham Report — Act of Union — Recognition of militia — Military scheme behind legislation of 1841 and 1846 — Alterations in municipal boundaries effect changes in numbering and identity of units.

8

### The Barbs of Ridicule

Further deficiencies in the Reserve or Sedentary Militia described — Comments from Peel periodicals of the time.



In Burnhamthorpe Cemetery, quite near the corner, is a heavy tombstone of oak, about 5 feet wide, 5 feet high and 2 feet thick, with little corrugations running up and down, where the rain has worn the wood away. This is the old Markle tombstone, the names entirely worn off, and it is said to be the oldest of any of the markers in the cemetery.

CHILDREN of Abraham Markle 1st.

John

Abraham 2nd.

Daniel

Adam

Frank

Caroline - born 1829 - died 1856 - buried Dixie Cemetery  
married Jeremiah Faulkner.

Louisa - born 1835 - died 1911 - buried Dixie Cemetery  
married James McKinney

-----  
JOHN MARKLE 1st

(eldest son of Abraham 1st).

born 1814

died 1842 - buried Dixie Cemetery.

Helped his father operate the saw-mill on Lot 6, Con.1. N.D.S.  
Was killed as a very young man.

CHILDREN -

John 2nd.

Louisa - Cooksville - married Jacob Wisner



there as pioneers from the Ontario countryside who sprang to arms in defense of their newly-tilled farmlands. As we read of the Rebellion of 1837, the story is presented through the eyes of those who participated, no matter on which side, as men concerned with the civilizing of the Lake Ontario shore and whose primary instinct was the sanctity of their homes, ~~a land settled~~ ~~by~~ men of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, ~~by~~ Loyalists, and ~~by~~ heirs and descendants of heroes who fought with Wolfe at Quebec. Even the almost ~~un-~~ ~~measurable~~ proportions of the canvas of the Great War are reduced to terms of this one County's participation, with the result that the reader is able to visualize the efforts and sacrifices of any Canadian County no matter whether it be situated on the Prairies, in Ontario, along the St. Lawrence or beside our Eastern tidewater.

Through Canada's periods of Peace the evolution of the Militia as we know it to-day is presented in



Markle

(3)

ABRAHAM MARKLE 2nd.

(son of Abraham 1st).

(Methodist)

1836 - purchased SW $\frac{1}{4}$  50 acres Lot 6 Con.1 N.D.S.

ALSO OWNED:

1829 - Lot 5, Con.4 - 50 acres Toronto East twp.

1839 - N $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 6, Con.1, Toronto N.D.S.

1845 - 31 acs. Lot 3, Con.1, Toronto S.D.S.

~~That Toronto East property was sold to his son in law~~  
~~George Shaver in 1858 when Abraham and his son Tice went~~  
~~to Iowa in 1858~~

In 1858 Abraham and his son Tice went to Iowa, U.S.A.

CHILDREN of Abraham 2nd.

William - unmarried

Tice - went to Iowa with his father.

Mary

Margaret - married George Shaver

Ann - married a <sup>James</sup> ~~Mr.~~ Keelan who was a Catholic; their daughter was brought up in a Convent and <sup>became a nun</sup> in later years, Ann (Mrs. Keelan) too became a Catholic and four years after her conversion she died in the convent where her daughter was.

Elizabeth Ann - married Isaac Lighthouse - SEE LIGHTHEART U.E.



~~INTRODUCTION TO THE MILITARY HISTORY~~

By ~~Brig. Gen.~~ <sup>Brig. Gen.</sup> ~~Thomas L. Kennedy~~, <sup>contains minutes of appreciation</sup> M.P.P. for Peel

Two elements of Mr. ~~Wm.~~ Perkins Bull's ~~outline of~~

~~the Military History of Peel County in War and Peace~~

<sup>have appealed</sup> ~~are bound to appeal~~ <sup>struck</sup> ~~particularly to such a reader as~~

~~myself. First, as a Peel County man who has been asso-~~

ciated in various capacities with the Canadian Militia

<sup>First, I have been interested to</sup> ~~in that region, it has been of consuming interest to~~

<sup>learn the measure</sup> ~~read the narrative of my native County's participation~~

in Canadian Military endeavour. <sup>I have realized</sup> ~~Second, is the realization,~~

~~which reading brings, that in the contribution of the~~

people of this comparatively small area to Canadian ex-

ploits under arms <sup>reflects</sup> ~~is found~~ the military history of the

~~Nation itself in miniature,~~ <sup>thus establishing treatment,</sup> By this method of ~~segregation,~~

it seems to me, a new perspective is established for the

student of Canadian Military <sup>affairs.</sup> ~~lore.~~

<sup>been diligent</sup> The author has ~~left no stone unturned~~ in his searching -

out of fact. From the days ~~of 1812~~, through all the cam-

paigns at home and abroad, in which Canadians have

<sup>when the French soldiers first penetrated the</sup> ~~northern shore of Lake Ontario~~



JOHN MARKLE 2nd.

(son of John Markle 1st).

born 1841 on the homestead Lot 6 Con.1.  
N.D.S.

died 1912

(Catholic)

Married Mary Ward, daughter of William Ward of Etobicoke.

John 2nd lived at different places in Toronto township, mostly at Burnhamthorpe.

Int rview )  
with family) Was a very clever mechanic. Made a miniature saw-mill,  
an exact copy of the mill built on the old homestead,  
using only saw, hammer and pen-knife. It ran by water  
power and was a perfect thing of its kind. Went into  
the builking business and erected many fine buildings.  
Later went to Buffalo and followed trade of cabinet-maker.  
After 12 years returned to Toronto and was bridge engineer  
on the Old Credit Valley Road from Toronto to London.  
Won renown in engineering circles through his feat of  
constructing a bridge across the Saskatchewan River without  
an accñent. (This was at a period when accidents were  
very common in construction work). Retired and lived  
in Toronto till his death. He was the first of the  
Markles, on male side, to become a Catholic and the  
family have all been Catholics since.

CHILDREN

Amelia - born 1863 - living in Toronto, married Joseph  
O'Connor

William John - born 1865 - living in Toronto - married  
Mary Ann Heary  
daughter of Matthew Heary. She  
attended Fanny Gould's school at Dixie.



*Dedicated to the memory*

*of*

MAJOR JEFFREY HARPER BULL, D.S.O.

Major Bull, a brother of the author, was one of the original officers and company commanders of the 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion, to which Peel gave so generously of its sons. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order following the fighting in the Ypres Salient in the autumn of 1917, the citation for which is couched in the following words:

"For gallant services and devotion to duty in the Passchendaele Sector between October 25th, 1917 and November 18th, 1917. During the whole of the Battalion's tour in this sector, Major Bull had command of a Company and did most valuable work under ~~the~~ most trying conditions. During the period the Battalion held the front line he held half



Markle

(5)

John Markle 2nd's children continued

Bernard - born 1867 died 1931 - buried Mt. Hope Cem. Toronto.  
married Esther O'Leary.

Charles - born 1869 - living in Buffalo

Walter - born 1872 - died 1912 - buried Mt. Hope Cem. "  
married Mary Glynn.

Albertha -born 1879 - living in Toronto.  
married John Murphy.

-----  
WILLIAM JOHN MARKLE

(son of John Markle 2nd).

William John was born on the homestead - Lot 6, Con.1. N.D.S.

Lived for a time at Streetsville - later moved to Toronto.

Married Mary Ann Heary - dtr. of Matthew Heary and Jane  
Weldon, of Dundas Highway near Dixie.

CHILDREN -

William Leo - b. 1888 - living in Toronto. m. Irene Banane.

John Weldon - b. 1891 - Unmarried, in Toronto. Served  
through war as a member of the Army Medical  
Corps. Rated in class "C", so served as  
Secretary to Col. Warren of this corps,  
being at Niagara Camp in Toronto and Camp  
Borden from beginning right to end of war.

Bernard F. - b. 1893 - died in infancy.

Rev. Louis A., D.D., S.T.D., Ph.D., B.A.

b. 1895

Graduated from St. Michael's College,  
University of Toronto. Went to Rome for  
three years, taking his double doctorate.  
Was ordained from St. Augustine's Seminary



bare

Streetsville! Solomon gets perfectly nervous at the idea of such a catastrophe! With our mind's eye we behold Surgeon Bennett paraded from the Black Hole under the Court House, to the square opposite Elliott's Tavern, his head bare and with handcuffs on his wrists! Before him is carried the coffin which is so soon to receive his bloody residuum! At his side walks the Deekin administering theological consolation! Behind him come the firing party, with arms reversed, their weapons being a duck gun, two pocket pistols and a horse, ditto! John Colloughan intoneth the Dead March from Saul upon his lugubrious life, and the Adjutant brings up the procession, carrying the sentence sealed with black wax."

w/

with arms reversed

one

The muster was held. The troops paraded.

The taverns, no doubt, won their share of the revenues of the day -- but let 'Solomon' return to his role of laughter-provoking iconoclast, so that we may peruse his comments on the events of ~~Training Day~~ as recorded in the Streetsville newspaper on Dominion Day. Said the Review, in commemorating the gallant occasion:

" OUR ARMY

"When the sun rose on Wednesday morning,



where he is at present professor of theology. Was chosen from Rome to become an honorary member of the staff of St. Thomas Aquinas College in Quebec, only 3 English-speaking priests have had this honour.

Joseph Vincent - born 1897 - living in Toronto.  
Machinist. Married Minnie Best.

Rev. W. Basil - born 1899 - Professor of Philosophy in the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Graduated from St. Michael's College, University of Toronto. Spent 3 years in Rome where he received his D.D., S.T.D., and Ph.D.

Mary Gladys - born 1901 - living in Saskatoon.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

William John Markle was born on the homestead and went to school near home but completed his education at Jamestown N.Y. Collegiate. Came back to Canada with his family and was engineer on the Old Credit Valley Railroad.

-----

~~Bernard Markle~~

BERNARD MARKLE

(son of John Markle 2nd)

born 1867 at Burnhamthorpe near old homestead.

Lived in Toronto twp. for a time then went to Winnipeg for a Bridge Company. Spent most of his life in Toronto (city). Superintended the building of Simpsons, Royal Bank Building, that is, superintendent of iron erections.



- ✓ George Smart, formerly of Albion, enlisted at Gravenhurst
- ✓ Sgt. Joseph Smith, son of late John Smith of 3rd line Albion
- ✓ Victor Spencer, killed, Campbell's Cross
- ✓ W. C. S. Switzer, Medicine Hat, Sask.
- ✓ Fred Taylor, Palgrave
- ✓ Frank Thomas
- ✓ Capt. F. L. Thompson, Winnipeg, Forestry Bn.
- ✓ Alfred Tomsett, Mono Road
- ✓ Charles Veer, Campbell's Cross
- ✓ William Walder, son of T. Walder
- ✓ Capt. Dr. H. E. Wallace, formerly of Bolton
- ✓ Albert H. Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson
- ✓ John Wilson, Palgrave
- ✓ James Alfred Wolfe, Winnipeg
- ✓ Alfred M. Wright, employed Henry Downey
- ✓ Adam Wallace, son of R. J. Wallace, Bolton
- ✓ Basil Wallace, Palgrave



Markle

(7)

CHARLES MARKLE

(son of John Markle 2nd)

born 1869 - Toronto twp.

Married Bea. Carroll of Toronto (city)

Master plumber - made inspector of  
~~plumbers~~ plumbers in Buffalo.

Now retired.

---

WALTER MARKLE

(son of John Markle 2nd)

born 1872 - Toronto twp.

Married Mary Glynn.

Chartered Accountant.

Died in Buffalo 1912



George Mills, killed, lived with Richard Hutchinson

✓ Oliver Matson, *Reel*

✓ Eric McCartney, son of Henry McCartney of Albion

✓ Stanley McKinley

✓ Stewart McCutcheon

✓ Thomas D. McMahon, killed, employed J. Coulter

✓ ~~Thomas Mills~~  
~~John Morgan~~, killed, raised by Thomas Cooke

✓ Edward Mason, killed, formerly of Bolton

✓ Robert Matthews, Mono Road

✓ Perry McCubbin, son of A. J. McCubbin, Bolton

✓ Donald McKay, Mono Road

✓ Neil McKay, navy, employed S. H. Cameron

✓ Major A. A. McKenzie, M.C.

✓ Charles Merrill, Campbell's Cross

✓ George Mintram, employed Wilton Downey *Reel*

✓ Sgt. George F. Mitchell, son of John F. Mitchell,  
Sand Hill

✓ H. A. Mitchell, son of J. F. Mitchell, Mono Road

✓ Sgt. S. W. Moore, son of William R. Moore, Albion,  
enlisted in 91st Bn. at St. Thomas

John Morgan, killed, *Reel* *Mr. Morgan*  
*meth.*

Gordon McDonald Munro



Markle

(8)

JACOB MARKLE

(brother of Abraham Markle 1st).

~~xxxxxx~~

1816 - SE $\frac{1}{4}$  50 acs. Lot 6, Con.1, Toronto, N.D.S.

(this was part of his brother Abraham's grant).

Also owned --

W $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 4, Con.4, Toronto twp. East.

Jacob married Alice Cody, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ daughter of William Cody, and sister of Buffalo Bill. (SEE CODY PIONEER)

In 1819 shown on Grand Jury.

CHILDREN:

Elias

William

*This history corresponds  
to all the facts I have.  
J. L. R.*

*In 1812  
Jacob served as  
Pte: stationery  
express. See  
appendix II  
From Brackets  
Carrie -*



✓ Thomas Clark, Campbell's Cross

✓ Lemuel Clarke, Caledon East

✓ Henry Courtney, Palgrave

✓ Charles S. Calhoun, son of John Calhoun of Toronto,  
formerly of Bolton

✓ Capt. John C. Calhoun, son of John Calhoun of Toronto,  
formerly of Bolton

✓ Albert Cooke, Palgrave

✓ Alfred Davies, Mono Road

✓ Melville Defoe

✓ David Devins

✓ Victor Downey, *Reel*

✓ Leonard Elliott, son of Samuel Elliott, Albion

✓ Percy Elliott

✓ Trevor Elliott

✓ Sgt. Robert Fines, son of William Fines, Bolton

✓ Ernest Arthur Foster

✓ George Gates, Campbell's Cross

✓ George Gillies, son of Thomas Gillies of Toronto,  
formerly of Bolton



Re Markle

When Abraham Markle sold the farm  
(lot 6 con. 1. N. D. S.) there were 60 acres  
of solid pine - the finest ever.

Interview with - R. d. Jordan, Burnamthorpe  
They (the Markles) had a Saw mill at Burnamthorpe  
and another on the road on Elbow Creek  
lot 3. S. D. S. They used to draw the logs  
to both these mills. His son (Abraham's)  
drew the logs. Camp meetings used to  
be held in Markle's bush.



# Looking Ahead

GOVERNMENT  
MUNICIPAL  
CORPORATION  
SECURITIES AND  
OIL ROYALTIES

**Batten, Ross and Company** 1915 Metropolitan Building • TORONTO • Adelaide 4971  
Members Ontario Security Dealers Association

## *Economic Investment Letter*

### OFFICES:

276 St. James Street West, Montreal  
206 Canada Bldg, Windsor, Ontario

### GOLD PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE PARITY

With the ever-increasing probability that the United States and Canada will implement a "total" pooling scheme for the war production of the two countries, the solution of the twin problems of gold production and exchange parity becomes a matter of immediate importance.

For the past year, it has been our contention that the maximum war effort of the United Nations could be achieved only on a "pooled" basis and that the effective combination of Canadian-American industry, in addition to other consequences, demanded (1) a return to parity of the dollar exchange-ratio and, (2) a reduction, by conversion of labour and materials to other industries, wherever economically possible, in the production of non-essential gold. Whether gold is essential or not depends, of course, on whether and to what extent the United States makes available the necessary exchange with which Canada can purchase American war materials.

Naturally, such a policy has come in for a great deal of criticism from groups and individuals interested financially in maintaining the status quo who have not hesitated to imply that the whole idea of exchange parity and reduced gold production was a part of the insidious propaganda of Herr Goebbels. What the arguments of the critics lack in logic and common sense they make up in amazing display of ingenuity worthy of a better cause.

Recently one apologist stated that if he were Hitler and wished to create a depression in Canada of such magnitude that our war effort would be crippled, he would bring the Canadian dollar back to parity with the American dollar, an opinion that can only be accounted for on the basis of strong prejudice or weak intellect, particularly since it is unsupported by any vestige of logical evidence.

(Copyright 1942 by Wm. D. Ross)

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM RELIABLE SOURCES, BUT ITS ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED



*Indubly*  
Conservator, 12 December, 1935

## STREETSVILLE GETS NEW CHOPPING MILL

Will Be Operated On Old Dracas  
Property By W. Johnston  
Soon

### VILLAGE IS GROWING

Quickly Becoming One of Prov-  
ince's Most Important Milling  
Centres

STREETSVILLE.—A new chop-  
ping mill is being erected on the old  
Dracas property, which will be owned  
and operated by W. Johnston. Streets-  
ville is growing and it could soon be  
called an important milling town. At  
present there are four mills in opera-  
tion. This new building will be a great  
asset to surrounding farmers.



*Mill*  
The Conservator, November 10, 1921.

Obituary

JOHN HENRY DRACASS

*Flow Mills*  
*Dracass*  
*Streetsville*  
*g B*  
*there*  
*Industry*  
There passed away in Streetsville yesterday at the age of seventy-five years, one of the most respected business men and citizens of that place in the person of John Henry Dracass, who had lived in the village for nearly forty years. Mr. Dracass was born at Old Leake, Lincolnshire, England, in 1846, coming to Canada in 1871. Arriving at Brampton he went into the milling business in partnership with the late J. W. Main, who singular to relate, was buried in Brampton Cemetery on Monday. Leaving Brampton, he went to Erindale, and in 1881 bought the Gooderham mills at Streetsville, where he operated continuously until ~~two~~ <sup>1919</sup> years ago, when he retired. Mr. Dracass was one who took a deep interest in educational and municipal matters, lending the weight of his personal interest on the side of improvement and advancement. He is survived by his wife and three daughters: Mrs. T. A. Christie and Mrs. W. J. Christie, Toronto, and Miss Kate at home.

(A copy of this is in Family History File).



Flour mills.  
Chisholm's mill.  
Eldorado

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES

### M I L L S

*Industries*  
*Milling*

James William Main was for a time manager of Chisholm's mill at Eldorado. He then built his own flour mill at Brampton, on the west side of Main Street just south of Church Street.

This mill was long the only one in the village and did a large business. Mr. Main retained it until 1880.

(Taken from article in Family History File).



*list*

E.J. Walshall, cor. Glenlake & Bloor. See him about the woollen mills in Bolton. He was a Warden of the County, and Reeve of Bolton for a number of years. His sister married Tom Corliss, a native of Bolton, living at Port Credit.

Call the John Simpson Co. Berkeley St., and ask for Mr. Arthur Dougherty. He could give a great deal of information about the mills in Peel Co. if any more is needed.

If any more information about the early days of the Huttonville Woollen Mills is needed ask Mr. Archie McMurchy.

NOTES FROM MISS GRACE BROWN.

INDUSTRY- MILLS



\*  
Late W. E.

Assessors

Bedford

Massachusetts

Mrs. Jones

C/o Post  
M. S.



# Saw mills

June 26, 1833 Whole No 19  
During the past year a

Christian Guardian Vol 14 No 33  
sawmill was erected, the expenses of which was defrayed  
out of the funds belonging to the Indians. "This was  
~~expected~~ <sup>be of great</sup> ~~be of great~~ <sup>considerable</sup> advantage to the Indians as there is  
abundance of Pine timber in the neighborhood, (and every  
facility for transporting the lumber, to York and other  
markets.)

Christian Guardian - Report of Wesleyan Missionary Soc. 1833.  
They have an excellent saw mill, built out of money  
arising from the sales of Indian lands, with two saws,  
which cut daily from four to five thousand feet of  
lumber." *was now in full working-order* (1)

June 26, 1833  
Beside gardens, fields, and cattle,

Christian Guardian  
they have two saw-mills. These afford many conveniences  
to the community, and beside are a source of revenue,  
which will enable them to make further improvement in  
their condition.

Christian Guardian  
June 26, 1833  
Vol

*Saw mills*



June 18th, 1874.

Mry John R. Craig left yesterday and Mr. Jos. Snell  
5hiw mo4nint ro4 #ntlqne, 2i5h 5h3 in53n5ion or mqking  
some fresh importation of stock. Quite a number have  
within the past eight days left for Manitoba,  
among whom are Messrs. H. Lipsett, of Chinguacousy,  
Mr. Johnston, Waggon Maker of this place, who has  
left to prospect, and Mr. Wm. Taylor, of the Gore. The



12 March, 1937.

3 Chert Spear Points

"They might have been found in Peel. Terribly poor, crude pieces. Poorish workmanship. I don't think anyone but the Iroquois would do that. The Algonquins were better workers.

"The ovate form is very common.

"They would be attached to the end of a wooden spear for hunting deer, bear, etc. They are too heavy to be shot with a bow ~~and~~. They would be thrown or carried in the hand. I don't think you would have as heavy a point as this on an arrow. I can imagine some greater Indian experimenting with a heavier bow and a heavier point, though.

"It is doubtless where there is a shaft in existence from eastern North America. They were probably about five feet long, from descriptions, of whatever wood most convenient, tied on with thongs of sinew, etc. There is not an arrow with an arrowhead on from eastern Ontario. There might be one in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

"These were cut from pieces of chert three or four ~~inches~~ inches larger than the arrowhead, with another stone - usually basalt was used, - and you just hammer away. You can do it quite quickly."



York 24 April 1832.....Hon G. H. Markland.....Alexander  
McVean has deposited...Bond...covenants to build a Grist  
Mill on lot 5, con. 8 N. D. Gore of Toronto within two  
years from the 12th inst. so that.....he is authorised  
to receive a lease for.....Peter Robinson.

Gore of Toronto 12 Feb. 1834.

Respecting our engagement...regarding building of a Grist  
Mill...on lot 5, con.8, of this Twp.,....2 years will be  
expired before the Work can be completed, owing to the..  
unavoidable reasons....In first place 7th Mill Wright  
came to see it...bargained as neither of the foregoing  
six would at any price undertake to put a Mill in operation  
upon the required Lot at their own risk, even Mr. Farr late  
of Farr's Mills the only person signing the Inhabitants  
petition who had much skill concerning such affairs came  
on purpose to satisfy himself---regarding the possibility



of erecting a mill upon the place alluded to, and after viewing the whole Lot offered to certify by oath if requisite the total unfitness of it for the want of a sufficient fall, others of the Signers to that petition made similar excuses such as being misled not knowing the contents of the Petition and offered to sign in our favour in contradiction to what had been done, or at all event to assist us in Praying to be allowed to build on one of our Lots adjoining the intended one. We however declined making any more applications to Govt. concerning it nor had we known the result, we would have not have so persevered by so many applications.

Being fully determined to have a grist mill just where required or sink in the attempt, the work was begun by Damming the Stream on No. 6 (and at a heavy expense) the water conveyed down to the required place by a great bank, and there an excellent ---(?) Mill built all of which



was to be completed by the 15 of last July but as the bank broke repeatedly it delayed them and consequently delays the Grist Mill as there is not a Sawmill not only in the Gore but nowhere convenient to, so that all the Timber required with the carriage would greatly incommode us and by waiting a few Months longer will not have a Grist Mill but a Saw Mill also which has already <sup>(proven?)</sup> provent itself.

The Grist is agreed to be one of the very first rate flouring Mill with two Runs of Stones and all the required apporatusus for making these heatable flour warranted to stand inspection anywhere....Mr. Adam Sharp is recommend to us as a full Master of his trade, but not bind himself to have it Perfectly compleated before the 1st of Nov. next. I trust that no unpleasant consequences may arise on account of the few months longer as every exertion have been made to drive it on.

(Sgnd) Peter McVean

To The Honble Peter Robinson.



In Council 20 Sept. 1838.

Read the Petition of Alexander McVean. of the  
Twp. of Toronto, Yeoman, praying to purchase at a  
moderate Valuation, the Clergy Reserve Lot 5, 8th con.  
Gore of Toronto.

Recommended to be sold to the Petitioner, at  
a moderate Valuation.

The Lt. Govr. concurs, provided it is not  
inconsistent with any regulations of Govt. as to the  
Sale of Lands.

(sgnd) John Beikie

C.E.C.

To The Commr. of Crown Lands.



I certify that Alexander McVean who executed an assignment to me of his interest in the Clergy Reserve lot 5, 8th con. Gore of Toronto is the Lessee of the said lot from the Crown that there is no other Alexander McVean the names of his sons being Peter, Archibald, and John McVean.

(sgnd) Wm. Proudfoot.

Toronto 7 Dec. 1838.



*Industry-Mill Site*  
Industry-Mill Site

Land Book O. U. C. 1829-1831. Prov. Archives.

p. 131.

6 Feby. 1830.

Petition read before the Council.

*Industry-Mill Site*  
*Suppl. Industry*  
*JG*  
*mill*  
*lands of land*  
*1830*

Sundry Inhabitants of the Gore of Toronto and part of Chinguacousy Stating that the only or principle Mill Scite in the Gore of Toronto is on the Clergy Reserve Lot No. 5 in the 8th con. Northern Division, that there is no Mill within about twelve miles of said Gore, and they are therefore very desirous that a Mill should be built on said Lot and praying that it may be required of the Person to whom the said Lot may be Leased or Sold that he build thereon a Grist Mill capable of making good Merchantable Flour within such time as may appear meet.

Surveyor Genl's. Report.

Lot 5, 8th con. Northern Division of the Gore of Toronto containing 200 acs. is a Clergy Reserve and has been returned to The Hon. the Commissioner for the Sale thereof, no application for Lease or otherwise has been referred to this office.

The deputy Survr. who surveyed the Gore reports a Small Stream on the East end of the Lot, but not returned as a Mill Seat.

(sgnd) W. Chewett.

4 Feby. 1830.

Attg. survr. genl.

Recommended that instructions be sent to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, and to the Clergy Corpora-



tion which may prevent the Lot within mentioned from being Sold, or Leased except upon the conditions prayed for until it be clearly ascertained whether there is a good Mill Scite upon it as stated.

Appd.



-2- Lot 5, con. 8. Toronto Gore N. Div.

Copy of a minute in Coun. made on the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Gore of Toronto and part of Chinguacousy relative to Clergy Reserve Lot 5, 8th con. N. Div., of the Gore of Toronto.

In Council 6 Feb. 1830.

Recommended that Instructions be sent to the Commiss<sup>r</sup> of Crown Lands and to the Clergy Corporation which may prevent the Lot above mentioned from being sold or leased except upon the conditions prayed for until it be clearly ascertained whether there is a good Mill Scite upon it as stated.

(sgnd) John Beikie

To The Survr. Genl.

Confl Clk.

—  
C. C. L. O.

York 24 April 1832.

Hon. G. H. Markland.

Sir,

Alexander McVean has deposited with me a Bond in which he covenants to build a Grist Mill on lot 5, con 8 N. D. Gore of Toronto within two years from the 12th inst. so that pursuant to the Order in Coun. of that date he is authorised to receive a lease for the said lot.

(sgnd) Peter Robinson.

—  
Gore of Toronto 12 Feb 1834

Honored Sir,

I most humbly beg leave to address you



address you respecting our engagement with you regarding the building of a Grist Mill (agreeable to an O. in C. April 1832) on lot 5, con 8, of this Twp., and as the limited 2 years will be expired before the Work can be completed, owing to the following unavoidable reasons to which I respectfully solicit your Honor's attention while I state the facts relative to the subject.

In the first place it is the 7th Mill Wright that came to see it with whom we have Bargained as neither of the forgoing six would at any price undertake to put a Mill in operation upon the required Lot at their own risk, even Mr. Faar late of Faar's Mills the only Person signing the Inhabitants petition who had much skill concerning such affairs came on purpose to satisfy himself - regarding the possibility of erecting a mill upon the place alluded to, and after viewing the whole Lot offered to certify by oath if requisite the total unfitness of it for the want of a sufficient fall, others of the Signers to that petition made similar excuses such as being misled not knowing the contents of the Petition and offered to sign in our favour in contradiction to what had been done, or at all event to assist us in Praying to be allowed to build on one of our Lots adjoining the intended one. We however declined making any more applications to Govt. concerning it nor had we known the result, we would have not have



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The Grist is agreed to be one of the very first rate flouring Mill with two Runs of Stones and all the required apporatasus for makin these heatable flour warrented to stand inspection anywhere .... Mr. Adam Sharp is recommend to us as a full Master of his trade, but not bind himself to have it Perfectly compleated before the 1st of Nov. next. I trust that no unpleasant consequences may arrise on account of the few monts longer as every exertion have been made to drive it on.

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-5- Lot 5, con. 8 Toronto Gore N. Div.

Toronto, Yeoman, praying to purchase at a moderate Valuation, the Clergy Reserve Lot 5, 8th con. Gore of Toronto.

Recommended to be sold to the Petitioner, at a moderate Valuation.

The Lt. Govr. Concurs, provided it is not inconsistent with any regulations of Govt. as to the Sale of Lands.

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C. E. C.

To The Commr. of Crown Lands.

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I certify that Alexander McVean who executed an assignment to me of his interest in the Clergy Reserve lot 5, 8th con. Gore of Toronto is the Lessee of the said lot from the Crown that there is no other Alexander McVean the names of his sons being Peter, Archibald, and John McVean. (sgnd)

Toronto 7 Dec. 1838.

Wm. Proudfoot.



B.

GRISTMILL ERECTED IN 1822.....The first financial

return the settlers received from their labor was

from a by-product. An ashery was built in 1823.

The settlers brought the ashes from their clearings,

from which potash was extracted.....In 1824 an

immense trade was done in white oak staves.

Petitions....Prov. Archives.....Springfield, River

Credit, 9 March 1846.....To His Excellency----I

have found a Mineral that is Valuable.....the mine

is Silver.....James Conover.....silver mine.



1819

X15

LAND BOOK K.

In Archives, Provincial Parliament,  
Toronto.

*Indusky*  
1819 - 1820 - Upper Canada.

No. 200

14 July, 1819.

(Extracted from the rough minutes)

Ordered that the Lot No. 4, <sup>3.</sup> ~~3rd~~ Concession of Chinguacousy,  
or any adjacent lot be granted to any person - - -(who ?) will come  
under obligation with security to erect thereon a Grist and Saw Mill  
within \_\_\_\_\_ month for the public use of the settlement on the  
usual terms of sawing and grinding.

And that notice be given in the Upper Canada Gazette that  
the above mentioned Lot, containing 200 acres of land and comprising  
a valuable Mill Seat will be granted for the purpose of affording the  
settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of  
Grant to be seen at the Surveyor-General's office, Town of York.



*Industry*  
p. 255. Read before the Council.

14th September 1819.  
*19/*

*mills*  
1819  
*Grant's*

Ordered that the Government Printer be directed to Publish in the Upper Canada Gazette the following Notice.

Notice

Mill Seat.

*(triangle)*  
As the Mill Seat advertized to be for Grant in the Township of Chinguacousy was erroneously described in this Paper of the 15th July last, It is hereby notified that the Grant in a Mill Seat will be of the East half of Nos. 3 & 4 in the ~~4th~~ <sup>4</sup> Concession West of the Centre Road in that Township.



1799 miles  
A Short-Topographical Description of His Majesty's  
Province of Upper Canada, in North America.

To which is annexed a Provincial Gazetteer.

By David Wm. Smyth.

London: Published by W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty,  
and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Charing-Cross.

1799.  
Printed by W. Bulmer and Co. Russell-Court,  
Cleveland Row, St. James's.

P. 27.      To the westward of the of the garrison are  
the remains of the old French fort-Toronto; adjoining  
to which is a deep bay, that receives the  
river Humber, on which are saw mills  
belonging to the government: a little way  
up the river the government-yacht is building.



FICTION

Mother and Four

by

Isabel Wilder

Published in New York by

Coward-McCann, Inc.



Land Book O. U.C. 1829-1831. Prov. Archives...p.131

6 Feby. 1830.....Petition read before the Council

Inhabitants of the Gore of Toronto and part of

chinguacousy.....the only or principle Mill Scite in

the Gore of Toronto is on the Clergy Reserve Lot no.5

in the 8th Con. Northern Division...there is no Mill

within about twelve miles of said Gore..they are there-

fore very desirous that a Mill should be built on said

Lot and praying that it may be required.....

Surveyor Genl's. Report.....Lot 5, 8th Con. Northern

Division ...Gore of Toronto...200 acs. is a Clergy Reserve..

The deputy Survr. who surveyed the Gore reports a Small

Stream on the East end of the Lot, but not returned as

a Mill Seat.....4 Feby. 1830.....Recommended that

instructions be sent...Commissioner for Crown Lands and

Clergy Corporation which may prevent the Lot within

mentioned from being sold, or Leased except upon the

conditions prayed for until it be clearly ascertained

whether there is a good Mill Scite upon it as stated.



55  
THE RUTSELL PAPERS.

x1

*Indubty, a copy  
filed under River*

p. 10.

<sup>sic</sup>  
MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON LANDS

11 July 1796.

L.55.

Bundle No. 2.

Read the Petition of John Laurence  
Esquire, praying for a Mill Seat on the River  
Humber.

↓

The Committee having considered the Report  
of the Deputy Surveyor with the plan accompany-  
ing it, and heard what Mr. Laurence & Mr. Wil-  
son had to say on the subject are of opinion  
that the position prayed for is a very eligible  
one for Mills & would answer better in the hands  
of one person than of two--But as it appeared  
that every injury likely to accrue to the Kings  
saw mills by erecting a grist mill on the little  
Island may be obviated by a certain expence and  
precautions, and it may be of very great ad-  
vantage to the neighboring Settlements that a  
grist mill be erected there without delay. The  
Committee beg leave to recommend the prayer of  
the Petition to your Excellency upon condition  
that Mr. Laurence enter into a Bond with suf-  
ficient security in the penalty of £500 to His  
Majesty if he does not secure the Island with

↓



THE RUSSELL PAPERS.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON LANDS, continued.

Piles & other means from being worked away in consequence of the Races which are to be cut through it, and if he does not take every precaution which may be suggested to guard against injury being done to the King's Mill by his works, and that he will surrender his grant to the King if he fails in commencing his Grist Mill before the end of one year from this date, and does not finish it for grinding before the expiration of two years--Upon Mr. Laurence's complying with these conditions, the Committee sees no objections to your Excellency's granting the Mill Site as washed with red on the Map, and as much of the land between the two roads on the West of the Humber as he may wish not exceeding thirty Acres and provided that his line does not pass too close on the ground wanted for the King's Mill.

PETER RUSSELL

Chairman of the Committee.

Approved,

J. G. SIMCOE.

*copy underlined parts and notes in margin*  
The <sup>a</sup>west branch of the Humber after leaving <sup>Stobrooke township</sup> ~~Thirteenth~~ <sup>Woodbridge</sup>, entered the Gore of Toronto just south-west of Clairville and its various branches and tributary streams meandered through that township, Chinguacousy, Albion and Caledon. ~~Some of the mills on~~



~~Many Peel county mills were built on this stream,~~  
~~and some were~~

Similarly another branch of the Humber, ~~on~~  
~~leaving~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~Adipela~~ <sup>Adipela</sup> township, enters Albion township  
~~South-east of Bolton village~~ It ~~passes~~ <sup>flows</sup> through  
the village and

Peel at Ballycrox, and with its tributaries  
carries water northern Albion and the eastern part  
part of Caledon township. and after passing through  
through Bolton village leaves the county at a short  
short distance south-east of the village.

~~Among~~ <sup>many</sup> the mills which have been served by this  
built in the area this watered.



From Miss Brown.

3 flour mills

Townshend

Cheltenham

INDUSTRY

Cheltenham Flour Mill 1932 known as  
Cheltenham Eclipse Mills.

Mr. Townshend has spent \$10,000 in repairs -  
Inside, the latest Flour Machinery and Equipment.  
Outside, Asphalt siding and shingled with asphalt.

The mills runs full time 24 hours per day turning  
out 120 barrels per day. It is run by electricity  
(Hydro) as well as water power which might not be  
sufficient for its present capacity. They do their  
own repairs.

Wheat Market

1. They buy Western wheat.
2. Also truck it from the farmers' barns.

Eclipse Flour Market:

1. They have a very large Baker Trade and truck it  
themselves.

2. They furnish the Dominion Stores at Oakville,  
Toronto, Brampton, Creemore.

3. Also the Inglewood Baker who makes bread of a  
very excellent quality sold at Hill's Store, Brampton.

N.B. The great hazard in the Flour Milling business  
is the fickleness of the wheat market. "Joseph in Egypt  
is the only man recorded in History who ever successfully  
cornered the wheat market of the world"



*for sale*  
Information from Miss Grace Brown

*Flour Mills*

*Barber*

*McCarthy Milling Co*

INDUSTRY

*\$750,000*  
The Barber Mills were bought by the Toronto Milling Company during the Great War 1914-18. Mercer converted it into a Flour Mill.

A broker, Mr. F.L.Culver connected with the Beaver Mines, Kirkland Lake and Ajax Oil was last interested in the project.

McCarthy Milling Co. purchased Mills and 2 trucks for \$12,000.



Ref; Mr. Bailey,

Superintending Miller and Millwright - Mr. Schnick

## 2. London

2 Big Export trade built up with Czechoslovakia - now lost.

3 Dutch Market - lost also

1. 500,000,000 bus. of wheat - produced annually

2.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bus.  $\rightarrow$  1 bbl. of flour

3. 10,000,000 population

4. Over capacity in excess of market.

5. Export 51%.

6. Oct. wheat     $49\frac{1}{2}\phi$          ) lowest price ever  
  ) recorded on  
                     $49 \text{ } 1/8 \phi$     ) Winnipeg exchange



INDUSTRY

Purchase Of Eldorado Mill By Mr. Walter Ward

There was a mortgage against it of \$60,000 held by the Canada Permanent Trust Corporation Chisholms were anxious to sell. Mr. Whitlock their operator offered \$1800 for mill and 28 acres of land. Mr. Ward offered \$2000. Whitlock offered \$2000. but Mr. Ward eventually got it at several hundred more.

The Mortgage Corp. only got \$2000. out of the transaction. Messrs. Amos and Walter Ward repaired the dam. The deal went through Oct. 1st and they opened for business Oct. 28. They found that the bolting reels gave trouble so they confined operations to a chopping and feed trade using 1 run of stones with full power.

Wheat that came to Eldorado he traded with Mr. Dracass at Streetsville.

AP  
Flour mill  
Eldorado mill.  
Mr. Ward  
Brampton



Information from Miss Grace Brown.

*PP*  
*Law Mills.*  
*Eldorado Mill.*  
*Brampton Co.*

Sale of Eldorado Mill and Park, 1926 to Brampton Co  
for \$25,000 including 100 acres of land adjoining  
mill property which Mr. Ward had bought from Mr.  
Fred Hutton ended the history of the Mill.

Sale of Mill and Machinery

Elevators, crusher and waterwheels sold for \$50, all  
that was realized out of \$6000.

Mr. Smith of Brampton demolished the building and removed  
the rolls and rebuilt it at the C.N.R. station  
Brampton where it is now.



1932 Edition, 5000 Facts about Canada.--Frank Yeigh.

*100*  
Page 43

Canada's Five Biggest Industries.--flour and grist mills

(second) 1929. \$181,148,689.



R. Church ) X24  
Weekly Sun, 26 March, 1913.

Pioneer  
mills 1822  
flour & grist  
1822

GRISTMILL ERECTED IN 1822.

The first financial return the settlers received from their labor was from a by-product. An ashery was built on the farm now owned by Mr. Brooks, Hornby west, in 1823.

The settlers brought the ashes from their clearings, from which

-2- OLD TIMES IN HORNBY

potash was extracted.

In 1825 George Miller built a dam and sawmill on Sixteen Creek above the base line, and settlers were able to get lumber cut for building. First a gate-saw was used, then a muley, and later a circular.

OAK STAVES SHIPPED ACROSS THE LAKE

In 1824 an immense trade was done in white oak staves. Thousands of cords were piled along the banks of the Sixteen and floated down to Oakville in the spring. Col. Chisholm bought the staves, and shipped them across the lake by schooner. It was from this trade that Oakville got its name.



page 61 cont'd.

the same year was 2 lbs.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  ozs. It  
entries at the principal exhibitions be an indi  
of the popularity of a breed, the Jersey stands  
in England, the home of so many breeds. At the Sem  
Centennial Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Soc  
at Windsor, in 1889, there were over 420 entries of  
registered Jerseys, quite twice as many as of any other  
breed of cattle, and nearly the same proportion has  
been maintained at subsequent meetings of the Royal.  
With the knowledge of these facts, it has been the  
subject of surprise to many that Jerseys have not in  
recent years been imported to America from England.  
This is easily accounted for by the fact that the only  
pedigrees of animals exported from the Island of Jersey



Mr. Andrew Wm. McClure in 1931, then a man of 88.....

on the visit of the Prince of Wales...in 1860...he

turned out to greet the royal visitor.....He was, he

said "a smart well-dressed boy," and that his clothes

with the exception of his shoes, had been spun, carded,

woven and dyed on the home farm.....Fifteen years later,

when Prince Arthur of Connaught visited Canada he stated

that all his clothes "had been bought at the store." The

machine age had come.



R. Church ) X24

Weekly Sun, 26 March, 1913.

Provincer  
mills 1822  
flour & grist  
1822

file

Industry

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R.D



page 61 cont'd.

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in England, the home of so many breeds. At the Sem  
Centennial Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Soc  
at Windsor, in 1889, there were over 420 entries of  
registered Jerseys, quite twice as many as of any other  
breed of cattle, and nearly the same proportion has  
been maintained at subsequent meetings of the Royal.  
With the knowledge of these facts, it has been the  
subject of surprise to many that Jerseys have not in  
recent years been imported to America from England.  
This is easily accounted for by the fact that the only  
pedigrees of animals exported from the Island of Jersey



*Indusky*  
*Mill Site*  
*mills*  
*units of land*  
*1825*  
Crown Land Letters. Gore of Toronto. N. Div.

Clergy Reserve Lot 5, 8 Con. N. Div. Gore of Toronto

Alexander McVeans

petition reported on

10 May 1825.

I perfectly remember this application & believe it was sent with others respecting Clergy Reserves to the office of King's College.

(sgnd) -- Hillier.

(30)  
York 6 May 1828

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing the Clergy Reserve lot 5, 8 con. Toronto Gore, N.Div., at the estimated value upon which lot I have made improvements.

(sgnd) Alexr McVean.

Hon. P. Robinson

Commr. for the sale of Clergy Reserves.

Will call at the office.

From the Report from this office and from recollection I think McVean applied for a grant in fee of the lot 5, 8th con. of the Gore, I find nothing more than the report in the Lt. Survr. Genl. Office. of the 10 May 1825.

His Ex. The Lt. Govr.

J. M.



THE SIMCOE PAPERS.

*Industry*

p. 213.

## APPENDIX

## BOOK B.

8th October, 1796.

The Reports of Committee of Council held at York from the 5th to the 28th of July being laid before the Board and read, The Board approves & confirms the recommendations as follows from Page 29 to Page 177.

PETER RUSSELL, President

.....

PETITIONS READ ON THE 7TH OF JULY, 1796.

.....

No. 120. John Willson of the King's Mills. Recommended for broken Lots No. 4 & 5 on the Humber as prayed for, in part of 1200 acres. The Lot No. 30 on Yonge Street is referred to His Excellency's pleasure.

.....

*C. A. O. Mrs. P. B.*



Cal Kennedy

Dixie - 26/5/42

In 1840 there was a saw mill (lot 9 Con. 1 S.D.S.)  
with an acre of sawdust covered 10' beside Sir  
Frank Smith's store. (lot      Con.      date of  
bldg. not known.)      The water came from a large  
cedar cistern about 75' in front of T. McCarthy's  
present house (lot 9 Con. 1 N.D.S.) and ran in  
a cedar drain 900' long to operate by steam the  
mill opposite Gill's general store (one of the  
originals)

About this time the best of the available timber  
had been cut.

About the same time on Lot 6 Con 1 N.D.S. Markle's  
mill was running full blast. There are still signs  
of the old mill - while the dam site is still there.  
This was a good water power mill on the Little  
Etobicoke. As a boy about 1885 I played in the  
ruins of this mill - as in the ruins of Sir Frank  
Smith's store when signs of sawdust were still  
noticeable.

T Kennedy

About 1854(?) the British navy purchased a large  
Pine tree on Lot 5 Con 2 S.D.S. as a mast for a  
War Ship. For years a pair of Eagles had nested  
here - this tree towered above all other trees -  
To get it to the mouth of the Etobicoke - via



COUNTY MASTERS YORK AND PEEL

J. P. SHAW, 1894, East York. East Toronto.

Tall?

Big or little?

Fair or dark?

Old or young?

Good speaker?

Entertaining?

Well-to-do?

Occupation?

Address?

Where from?

His ancestry?

His descendants?

His wife?

Any interesting stories, etc.?



3rd line East - The distance was one mile - Do not know how long it took - where it was towed to Montreal - 12 pair of oxen was used - and the Government paid the very extravagant price of 10 shillings a team per day - this was double what a team was worth and made a lot of comment - not known what the govt. paid for tree. This Pine tree was worth its weight in gold to the Navy - was the common comment of the settlers.

In 1852 Port Credit shipped;

1,905,000 ft lumber

45,230 bushels wheat

51,456 barrels of flour

1,328 yards of cloth and a large amount of oak staves all of which went to England.

*T.L. Kennedy*

What is, or was, the Little Etobicoke? Starts about Lot 10 in both 1st and 2nd Line East and runs past Hawkins Corners on just north of the old Dixie school - joining the Etobicoke about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of C.P.R. track.

What mills, if any, and when, were on the Etobicoke? Summerville - there was a large mill ..... of the old sluice is still to be seen. There was a small lake made by the pond - summer resort and fishing here.

T.L.K.

*Kennedy*



28th February, 1941

Colonel Bartley Bull,  
B.H. Bull & Son,  
BRAMPTON, Ontario.



Mr. Andrew Wm. McClure in 1931, then a man of 88.....  
on the visit of the Prince of Wales...in 1860...he  
turned out to greet the royal visitor.....He was, he  
said "a smart well-dressed boy," and that his clothes  
with the exception of his shoes, had been spun, carded,  
woven and dyed on the home farm.....Fifteen years later,  
when Prince Arthur of Connaught visited Canada he stated  
that all his clothes "had been bought at the store." The  
machine age had come.



THE PEEL GAZETTE, Brampton. 27th December, 1934.

ALTON.....The Alton Sash and Door Company.....old quarry  
stone house.....wrecking the landmark.....stood for  
seventy years.....The narrow gauge railway being completed  
by way of Bolton, Mono Road and Caledon, passed about  
a mile east of where the present village stands.

On June 3, 1794, Jacob Servos and Peter I. Smith....

On June 7 Daniel Servos petitioned for leave to build a  
mill on the Four Mile Creek on a site owned by the  
Government some distance above the one he then occupied,  
being "desirous of rendering more convenience to the  
Inhabitants of Newark." This request was referred to the  
Receiver General for a report as to conditions.



EARLY HISTORY OF STREETSVILLE

Paper read by Miss Mabel Graydon at Women's Institute meeting

*Barnhart*

Streetsville is the oldest settled village in the County of Peel.

.. John Barnhart was the third settler. In 1821 he opened a small store for the accommodation of the few settlers, and also traded with the Indians, who at that time were very numerous. ....

The only stores for miles around were kept by Israel Ransom and John Barnhart, who also dealt in lumber and gave employment to a number of men. ..

Besides Hyde's and Street's flour mills, Noah Barnhart built and operated lower down on the river, which was after wards owned by Beaty's, now Reids; he also built the house, now owned by Mrs. Dracass, and occupied by Mr. McArthur, known As "Noah's Ark."..

Mr. Barnhart Sr., built and lived in the house now Miss Morrissey's. Solomon Barnhart, owned the "Streetsville Review," which was published in the office now occupied by W. Watson, corner Queen and Pearl Streets. . This paper was edited by Rev. Mr. McGeorge, one of the first ministers in the Anglican Church. He built the house where Mr. Foster now resides, known as Solomon's temple.

Robt. Barnhart built the house, now the Anglican rectory, and John Barnhart, the house now Mrs. Cook's. This was called "The house that Jack built." There was one daughter in this family, who married Mr. W. H. Paterson. After his death, she

*see attached questionnaire*

*John Barnhart  
had two dtrs.  
Minerva, &  
Mary who  
married Charles  
Edamson.*



THE SIMCOE PAPERS, Vol. III, 1794-1795.

p. 49

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO JOHN SMITH.

Navy Hall, Septr. 9th, 1794.

Sir:

Two field pieces, three pounders, are to be sent to Butler's Barracks for the use of the Militia now quartered there, and under the direction of Ralph Clench, Esqr. Major, of which you will be pleased to give immediate directions to Captain Seward commanding the Royal Artillery. It is likewise His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's desire that a non-commissioned Officer or Gunner should be sent to instruct the Militia men every day, when circumstances will admit of it.

I have the honor to be &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Major Smith, Com'g at Niagara.

*C. W. O. Mrs. P. B.*



From Ralfe Clench to E. B. Littlehales - 4.

Newark, 4th Sept., 1794.

places confidence in them, but perhaps may be useful  
hereafter either in being employed in service or  
giving instruction to others. . .

I am &c.

R. CLENCH.

Major Littlehales.

*C. W. O. m. P. B.*



she married Mr. Pinney, who was village clerk for a number of years. Their house was where Mr. John Atkinson now lives.

..



*Industry*

McCARTHY MILLING CO.  
Limited

*Flour Mills  
McCarthy  
Creditvale*

Creditvale

---

High Loaf  
Flour

Cavalier  
Flour

The Creditvale Mill of the McCarthy Milling Company, located on the old water power site represents nearly sixty years of milling progress.

This modern mill of Five Hundred barrels per twenty-four hours still operates on water-power under a twenty-six foot head and is one of the largest mills in Ontario operating by water alone. However the site has more than gained in scenic beauty. The sound of falling water, the sweet, fresh air coming from the deep ravine of the river, the century old elms--all lend an atmosphere of peace and serenity linking the legendary and typical mill of years gone by to the ever active modern mill of to-day.

--USE--

"HIGH LOAF" FLOUR

For Home Baking

Ask Your Dealer



INDUSTRY

Dracass' Mill in Streetsville 1930 . Summer.

1. Built by a Mr. Blain and burned down.
2. Rebuilt by Mr. Timothy Street.
3. James Gooderham operated the mill next as well as Morgan's store.
4. Mr. Dracass bought from Gooderhams'.

Mrs. James D. Steen, Meadowvale, is a daughter. Mrs. Dracass also lives there and could give further information



Flour mills  
Sterling Co.  
Barberton

Alton

The Sterling Milling Company of Toronto have taken over the big mills at Barberton. They will not only operate the mills but will conduct the big park in the valley of the Credit as an amusement area. The dam is being put into repair by the Matthews Construction Co., and a 175 horsepower generator is being installed. At the outset the company will manufacture chicken feed and later on flour.

Mill

Notes

Industry

C

3



THE BANNER AND TIMES

October 4, 1917.

*mills*  
*W. H. P.*  
*Flour*  
*Barberton*

BARBERTON HAS REVIVAL

The Streetsville Review says of a recent visit to  
Credit Vale Mills, formerly known as Barber's Mills:

*Industry* A wonderful change has been made in the interior  
of the mills in the transformation of a woollen mill to  
an up-to-date roller flour mill, fitted with the most  
modern machinery.

The plant occupies five floors and was installed  
by the Nordyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., the  
best machinery company on the continent of America....



X9  
THE CONSERVATOR

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

Flour Mills  
Fraser  
Streetsville  
Formerly Dracass  
THURSDAY DEC. 1, 1927.

*Fraser*  
STREETSVILLE.

Mr. Robert Mitchell has disposed of his flour mills, formerly the Dracass Mills, to a Mr. Fraser of Toronto. Mr. Mitchell purchased this property about a year ago. He has repaired the dam, put a new roof on the mill and made other changes, which puts the mill in first class running order.



Crown Land Letters. Gore of Toronto. N. Div.

Clergy Reserve Lot 5, 8 con. N. Div. Gore of Toronto

Alexander McVean's

petition reported on 10 May 1825.

York 6 May 1828.....I am desirous of purchasing the  
Clergy Reserve lot 5, 8 con. Toronto Gore, N.Div., at the  
estimated value upon which lot I have made improvements.

(sgnd) Alexr. McVean

Petitions read on the 7th of July, 1796...John Willson of  
the King's Mills. Recommended for broken Lots No. 4 & 5  
on the Humber.....1200 acres....The Lot No. 30 on Yonge  
Street is referred to His Excellency's pleasure.



mills  
General

## Wonderful Changes in the Last Decade

## Industry

*were forced  
out of the picture by woolen mills*

The carding mills ~~lived until it had served~~  
its purpose in the pioneer life of the country, then  
with cessation of the need for carded wool by the  
farmers' wives, it passed. A similar history might  
be written, on the saw-mill. As long as there was  
any timber to cut, it prospered, but when the timber  
had been cleared, its day was done, its machinery  
was removed, and built into a portable sawmill.

*Mills from pine, spruce, fir, etc.  
Pillows, coats  
suits, etc.  
silk clothes  
mens clothes*



Huttonville.

Woollen Mill.

*industry*  
The new clip of wool is already commencing to come in to the Woollen Mill. This industry is the life of the village as the villagers, with few exception, are dependent on it for sustenance. They are steadily increasing their staff of workers. We understand all the returned soldiers who enlisted from here are being provided with a job if they wish to remain in the village.



In 1917 and 1918 the Dominion Government carried on an extensive advertising campaign....induce farmers to grow flax for fibre purposes.....great demand for linen, necessary for aeroplane wings....hope in Peel that the ancient linen industry would be revived.

W. J. Johnston  
Sawmill owner -  
Alton

Industry....Two men were blown up when rock was blown up to build the mill. The man's name was Scott ( I believe ) who set off the fuse.....The saw mill was located behind the grist mill.



3  
"The Conservator" October 13th, 1910.

Bracken's Mill Burned Down.

Boston Mills.....flour mills of H. Bracken & Son

totally destroyed. Bracken operated the mill for  
more than a quarter of a century.....shipping several  
famous brands of flour to all parts of the country.

Cataract Flour Mill operated by Wheeler Bros.....

Stouffville, 1884.

ELDORADO MILLS.....there were four courses of stones..

Jacob Snure was succeeded by Kenneth Chisholm.



Conservator , 21 March, 1907.

DIXIE.....Messrs. Lambe and Harris of Meadowvale,  
purchased the timber on the Newman Silverthorn farm  
at Summerville. They cut down the trees, installed a  
portable sawmill.....lumber sawn reached about 1,000,000  
feet.....During the four seasons their engine did not  
cost them one cent for repairs.

Conservator, 23 Feb., 1906.

COOKSVILLE...Centre Road near Pt. Credit is to have a  
saw mill.....John Craigie is...about to put in a 35  
horse power engine on his property there....purchased  
timber on the Cotton Estate.



Conservator.....10 March 1905.

Oliver Aiken Howland...United Empire Loyalist stock...

almost three centuries since his American progenitor,

John Howland, a Quaker, settled in New England. His

father, Sir William Pearce Howland, who is now in his

94th year, was born in New York State, but in 1830 he

removed to Canada and purchased the Lambton Mills in

1840, which he operated for some years with his brother

the late H. S. Howland.....Mr. Howland was a member

of the Ontario Legislature for four years and resigned

to contest centre Toronto for the Commons. He was Mayor

of Toronto for two years, was a member of the Anglican

Church, and a Conservative and was President of the Peel

Old Boys' Association.



COLONIAL ADVOCATE. 8 March, 1827.

....re merchants in U. C.

"Young men often begin business here without any capital at all; they find security or are known in Montreal, consequently obtain a credit of from £500 to £2000 in goods at such prices as the wholesale dealer chuses to charge, say 15 to 25 per cent above the money value, on an average.--These young men then establish themselves either in the villages or in places where they have the fewest competitors of capital; and sell out their stock to the country farmers for ashes, pork, wheat, stillgrain and other articles of produce, or on credit, for a promise of payment in produce the following winter, the farmer agreeing to deliver the produce at cash price, and taking the goods at a dear rate,--they get a little cash now and then, but their chief dependance is on produce. They built grist and saw mills, distilleries, and potash works, and



pay the workmen chiefly in trade, that is, in goods---they  
are then established in business, and if prudent may in  
time clear their buildings and stock and get out of debt  
in Montreal.--"

Land Book K. U. C. 1819-1820. Prov. Archives. p.372.

Petition...

Moses Sergent, Stephen Sergent and Robert Robert praying  
for exclusive privilege to make the Machinery for Saw  
Mills for fourteen Years.

Not Granted.



Land Book K. Upper Canada. 1819-1820. Prov. Archives.

p. 349.

12th January 1820.

At the Council Chamber at York.

Ordered that a Letter be written to the  
respective Land Boards not to locate any Mill Seats  
unless Security be given for the Erection of Mills as  
has been done of late in Chinguacousy and other new  
Townships.

2.  
set  
para.

Peter Jones.....River Credit.



Cent. Arch.

Crown Lands Dept.

Bureau of Forestry 15/1/1897.

Water power sawmill, Lot 33, con. 2 Chuiguacouzy

Saw from 100,000 to 200,000 feet per year

About - 10% pine

40% hemlock

30 .. soft and hard elm

The balance in ash, maple, oak, (hard and soft)  
birch, lamarack and spruce.

For three or four months our principal  
cutting is custom work ... Farmers use  
up all the lumber themselves



author's "Loyal Companion", Blanche

dedicated to the

published November 1921.

by Jeffery Farnol

THE JADE OF DESTINY

FICTION



MILLING

A

EXTRACT FROM "BOLTON ON THE HUMBER" "THE CONSERVATOR"

July 11 - 1889.

MR. ANDREW McFALL

grinds out the staff of life in a fine large roller mill on King St. It contains 13 sets of rollers, 9x18 and 9x24, with all the necessary machinery accompanying, and has a capacity of 100 bbls. per day. The mill is 4 stories 36x80, a storage addition with 30,000 bush. capacity, and a new one in course of erection with capacity of 40,000. The mill is driven by water power, and utilizes the elevator of the C.P.R., ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

~~xxxxxxxxxx~~



$7.5 \frac{1}{2}$  lbs, sent 7700. 18 57 Paid Name 7700  $7.5 \frac{1}{2}$  f 6.00

Chung Hock

None



MILLS

Miscellaneous

---



that neighbourhood and became connected not only with  
the church but with L.O.L., J.M. & F.M. ?

York Pioneers, and Queen's Own Regiment. He and his  
wife had five children: Fred W., J. Edgar, Walter C.,  
Mrs. C. E. Jarmain and Mrs. W. H. Craine.

John B<sub>e</sub>ynon, born in Aurora, a man of medium build  
and dark complexion, and of excellent habits, was re-  
liable and a good neighbour. "in spite of the fact that  
he kept a parrot". He was trustee of Davenport Church  
from 1900 to 1919. He was a moulder and carpenter. He  
married Rachel Wilmot.

Thomas P. Padget, a pleasant curly-haired man of  
big build, weighing over two hundred pounds, was for a  
long time a local preacher at Davenport and was pop  
with other churches also. He is said to have known  
Bible from cover to cover, and he seems to have fol  
its precepts by giving generously of both time and money.

He served as



The main building was of stone, four and a half storeys high, length 125 feet, breadth 50 feet. The dyeing room was also of stone, 66 x 30 feet; the drying house was of brick, 120 by 18 feet. It had 6 manufacturing sets of carding machines, 9 jacks, 32 looms, fulling mills, shearing machines, etc. About 1000 yards of cloth were produced per day and more than one hundred persons were generally employed.

The factory produced a great variety of goods of superior quality; some of them tweeds, which rivalled in point of quality and price similar productions of the Old World. In the woollen mill Mr. Turner (?) had a number of looms, both hand and power for weaving woollen stockings, socks and shirts, excellently adapted for the home market.



It was announced by Mr. D. Graham in March 1874, that the Riverdale Woollen Mills, Caledon, were in full operation and were prepared to card, spin, and manufacture wool into cloth. It was stated that there was on hand a large stock of cloth to exchange for wool and also that cash would be paid for wool.

In 1920, the Best-Knit Company Limited at Brampton had increased its output 100% during the year, in spite of the high cost of wool. McMurphy's Woollen Mills at Huttonville and Brampton employed 100 persons. The Huttonville Mill, with capacity orders on hand, was handicapped for want of workers. New quarters were being planned for the Brampton Factory, which was to include "a picking house fitted



with entirely modern equipment.

In 1925, the McMurchy Woollen Mills in  
Brampton were sold to A. J. Aziz of Toronto.

In 1931 a by-law was passed by the Brampton Council  
to enable Mr. Aziz of the Brampton Knitting Mills  
to purchase a twelve-foot strip of Union Street  
to enable him to extend his plant and provide  
employment to at least fifteen more persons.

In 1931, Mr. Andrew William McClure  
stated that in his early days farms were as much  
factory as farm. He said that he went to see the  
Prince of Wales, later King Edward, on his visit  
to Canada in 1860. The clothes he then wore, with  
the exception of his shoes, had been spun, carded  
woven and dyed on the home farm.



Fifteen years later, when Prince Arthur of Connaught visited Canada, Mr. McClure's clothes "had been bought at the store." As he remarked, the machine age had come.



Bx

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

M I L L S

G. & C. Adamson on April 1st 1854 offered  
for sale Adamsons Mills, Lot #4, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot #5  
N.D.S., Toronto Township. It was equipped with one  
upright and two circular saws, and had an  
inexhaustible supply of logs from the large  
pinerys in the vicinity.



CROZIER

van-mill

*Industry*  
George (1st) lived in Erindale near the Anglican Church. He married Miss Carey. Mr. Carey was one of the first reporters on the Globe of Toronto. He lived in Erindale and later moved to the 3rd line where he died.

Mr. Crozier is a Warden of the Trinity Anglican Church of Streetsville. The Croziers went to Erindale until the Trinity Church was built. The Croziers were and are all Anglicans and Conservatives. George (Jr.) was warden of the same church for a year.

INDUSTRY

About 1848 they went into the lumbering business and floated logs down the Credit to Port Credit. They had a saw-mill and had to walk to the lake and back each day. Later they bought a schooner and used to go to United States and bring back contraband goods, such as tea, etc.

Contraband like tobacco, sugar, tea, whiskey, etc. was brought over, landing near Oakville and other parts. People from Caledon and Albion came to buy them.

Peel

Candidates for political offices often rolled a barrel of liquor into the street in campaigning.

In the early forties there was 5 hotels in Erindale, keeping groceries, liquor, etc.



Enclosing with letter from  
Arthur J. Scott  
The Collegiate Institute  
Jan. 28, 1933

Inglewood, May 25, 1926. B

Woollen mill  
Barber Bros  
Streetsville

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF D. GRAHAM

I was born in Drumquin Ireland in the year 1838. My father mother and family moved to Pollockshaws, near Glasgow, in the year 1841 where they lived for six years before they sailed for Canada in a sailing boat called the Anchor. It took us six weeks to arrive at Quebec. One peculiarity was that the Captain would not take any passengers except Scots so we had to pass as Scots. We all had the Scottish twang; there were only three or four families that were not Highland Scotch. We numbered over three hundred so you may know we had an amusing time when we all had our cooking done on two fires. It took us a week to come from Quebec to Toronto on a steamer. When we got on this boat the crew rebelled when they saw the passengers and the Captain had to get a barge to put them in but allowed two families, the Lowland Scotch, to stay on the steamer; so we had a very pleasant trip up the river and lake to Toronto.

We landed in Toronto in September 1847 and went to Berwick, now Woodbridge, where we had an uncle living. That year the ship fever was very prevalent and after a few weeks the writer took the fever and was a very sick boy. Then my father took it and died leaving my mother with five boys and four girls to take care of in a strange land. The writer and a brother and sister went to live with an uncle near Guelph where we stayed nearly two years. The one thing I regret was that we lived on a farm and there was no school that I could go to, so I lost two years schooling when I was between nine and eleven years of age.

I then started out for myself and my first wages were two dollars per month and board working in a woollen mill at Berwick. Next year I received three dollars per month. When the mill at Berwick closed I went to Streetsville to work in Barber Brothers woollen mill and received four dollars a month and five dollars a month the second year. At the end of that time I had saved fifty dollars.

As my health was not very good from confinement in the factory I undertook to try the bush for a change and along with a chum by the name of William Bradford started out on foot to take a bush farm. We landed near Paisley where some friends lived. I got 100 acres in the Township of Bruce for which I was to pay \$200., twenty dollars down and the balance in instalments. I might say we walked from Streetsville to Southampton where the land agency was; then on to the farm. We put up a shanty and covered it with split logs. I made the door from a pine log split and hewed down to one inch boards as the nearest saw mill was ten miles away with no roads. I remember well how the mosquitoes and the black flies used to take their satisfaction out of us. We did this in May and June and then started for the East where I worked with a farmer named Longhouse for two months, and then started back for the farm in Bruce. My friend Bradford did not go with me. I travelled this road five or six times in all on foot and on one trip drove a cow all the way.



H. P.

mills.

From W. B. Kelly,  
Crown Life Building,  
55-59 Yonge St.,  
Toronto.

Linum.

Industry.

General

"Coleraine"

Industry

Farmers of the community cultivated flax  
then (about 1877), which was spun into cloth at  
home. Later this industry passed away with the  
centralization plan carried out by large mills.

Wm. B. Kelly



*Conservator, 6 Feb. 1936.*

*Industry*

*Woolen*

*Graham*  
**THE CONSERVATOR**

## **MILL AT INGLEWOOD RUNNING FULL TIME**

**Conditions Improving in Village  
—Numerous Men and Women  
Employed**

### **WATER POWER TOO LOW**

**Large Diesel Motor Installed to  
Provide Auxiliary Power  
at Plant**

INGLEWOOD.—The tablet on the north wall of the original woollen mills bears the inscription, "Riverdale Mills, 1871". For sixty-five years this well known property, operated by David Graham and Sons, was one of the most active of the smaller woollen mills of Ontario. Power was supplied by the River Credit, and employment was provided for upwards of one hundred hands. As a result, Inglewood was one of the most prosperous villages of this county and district. With the approach of the depression it was found necessary to cease operations, with consequent loss, naturally, to the company, but to the employees as well. The old conditions are now being restored. The mill is being operated by Mr. T. H. Graham and his son, for the full 24 hours each day of the week, except Sunday. A fair sized staff of men and women are employed, and prospects point to a gradual return to the times when the mill was run to full capacity. Recently it has been impossible to secure sufficient power from the river, and a 66-horse power Diesel engine has been installed, and is now working satisfactorily. The name of Graham has meant much to Inglewood since the old Riverdale name was dropped. It means much today. May orders continue to increase at the mill, and may health and prosperity continue to be the lot of the present proprietor.

#### **No One On Relief**

Good news comes from Inglewood as a result of the employment provided by the woollen mills. There is no one on relief in the village. A condition not to be found in many of even the smaller villages of the province.



*Orangeville Banner*

*Caledon Mills*

*From The Sun, Dec 26, 1863*

*Woolen Mills*

*Ingraham & Stephenson  
Credit Falls*

messrs. Ingraham & Stephenson  
have erected a new building for a  
carding mill at Credit Falls on the  
Credit river, Caledon Township.

*La dustry*



*Sawmill  
Fork's  
Caledon*  
The Orangeville Sun and Garafraxan Era, Caledon, Albion,

Adjala, Mono, Amaranth and Mulmur Advertiser, 1872.

September 20th.

1872

*Indust*

100,000 feet of strip lath are advertised for  
sale at Fork's sawmill, Caledon, run by Church and  
Price.

The same issue carries a notice of the dissolution  
of partnership of William Church and John Paterson.



Caledon

Industry

Notes of Rev. E. P. Wood

As many as 75 teams could be seen in the proper season, bringing half-loads from all directions. Mulmer, Palgrave, Mono, Adjala, Albion and adjacents townships, and leaving them at one of the Hotels in or near Mono Mills, returning the next day with the other half, to make the full load and then proceed to Sandhill, Tullamore, Humber Mills, Howlands, Weston, or Toronto. with a

Throughout the winter the roads were always open because of the constant heavy hauling upon them. The price of wheat was \$1.25 a bushel and up. At Mono Mills there were Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Wollen Mills mostly owned and operated by the McLaughlins. Many homes owned their own Spinning Wheels, and Looms, and wove and spun the wool from the backs of their own sheep. Frank and Patrick McLaughlin were conspicuously identified with these busy enterprises for several decades. Joseph, Alex, and John



Kidd, Jas. Hy.

1871

Lesle

Jos. Kidd

yeoman

B.A. Wyc; den. 1903;  
prst. 1904.

&

incbt. Craighurst & Crown Hill  
1903; Cartwright 1907-19; retr. Cannington  
& Beaverton 1919-28; retr. Woodbridge,  
Claireville, Castlemore 1928.



~~Allen~~ were well-known names connected with the early business life of the village. To handle the merchandise numerous freight-hauling wagons used to carry the loads to Toronto, and often return with loads to replenish their own stores. There were drug stores, dry-goods and grocery stores, tin shops, harness makers, shoemakers, a steam laundry, wagon and blacksmith shops, and tannery, a furniture factory and other businesses in Mono Mills around 1860. <sup>awa that</sup> The tannery employed about 50 hands.



*Copied from acc  
miniograph to be  
questionnaires, covered  
with minute ink writing.*

*Copy filed  
Mono Mills*

About 1810 this place was designated as *known as*

Market Hill, so called because it was a market

for many settlers from the hill country of Dufferin

and Simcoe. It also served as a resting place for

teamsters drawing their produce to Toronto. They

very often brought a part load to this place and

went back into the hill country and brought out

another and from here they journeyed to Muddy York

with their complete load. This being the case many

buyers came as far north as this point and bought

from the early inhabitants thus creating a market.

From this evolved Mono Mills not the Mono Mills of

to-day but a flourishing village or town even more

so than the town of Orangeville is to-day. Here was

to be found the first flour mills of this district

built in the twp. of Mono on the Humber river by one

Michael McLaughlin. From this the town derived the



HISTORY OF COMMUNITIES

MONO MILLS

name of Mono Mills. Truly it might be called the  
centre of pioneer life of this northern district.

Indians used to travel three on foot coming out of  
Mullmer twp., Co. of Dufferin selling baskets etc.

Micky McLaughlin the earliest pioneer of the district  
built a flour mill, woolen mills, carding mills and  
saw mills. Latter they built a larger five story  
mill and bought the grain from the outlying district  
and ran day and night, business was so flourishing.  
Latter the mill was burned and never replaced due to  
the town's decay.



+XK4  
EVENING TELEGRAM, Toronto.

12th June, 1936.

*Industry*

The historic sawmill at Ballycroy is soon to celebrate its 115th birthday. This ancient mill, founded by the late J. H. Beatty, has supplied lumber and wood to everyone in the immediate district and large shipments have been sent to distant points. Although the mill was remodelled some time ago, it is interesting to note that the first dam has not been touched and is just the same as when it was put up in 1813. *brief* The foundation consists of two 40-foot pine logs, which are somewhat decayed but are still in good shape. *abounding* These logs were cut by Mr. Beatty in the forest nearby. The property was handed down from father to son for two generations and was purchased 14 years ago by W. J. Francis. When questioned, he stated, "There is a brisk demand for lumber and I am kept busy." The mill is run by a water turbine engine, which attains 35 horsepower. The first saw was the old perpendicular kind, but a more modern horizontal saw was set up. This is the only mill left on the Humber River, on which at one time there were 27 mills on forty miles of water. The pond attracts many fishermen, but the supply of fish has been very much depleted. Likewise, many artists have painted scenes of the historic mill and



Mill at Ballycroy. -2-

beautiful grounds. The upper picture shows a corner of the mill and the dammed-up waters in the background. The lower picture shows the dam and the present owner, W. T. Francis, standing beside it.--(Photos by Gerry Ritchardson, Orangeville.)

(clipping with photos attached given to Miss Lea.)



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Bureau of Forestry.

Toronto, January, 15th, 1897.

Henry Scott, Melville Cross.

(1) Where is your mill situated?

Lot 26 Con. 1 Township Caledon

(2) Do you use water or steam power? Water.

(3) What is the capacity of your mill per day?

4,000 ft Per day

(4) What is the total quantity of logs used up in your mill yearly?

800 or 1,000

(5) What varieties of timber are used, and, if possible state approximately the quantity of each?

Hemlock

and Hardwoods,

Rosewood.

(6) Into what forms other than lumber do you convert your logs?

Indh plank and scantling

(7) How much of your stock is obtained on Crown lands?

None.

(8) How much is purchased from settlers? Very little



.2.

(9) What proportion of your output is sold?

(a) In the markets of Canada . . . All

(10) How many men do you usually employ? 1 or 2

(11) What is the average wage per man? \$1.00  
per day.

(12) How many months in the year does your mill usually  
run? 7

(14) Do you find any difficulty in procuring  
supplies of logs in your neighborhood?

Timber is about done in this part of the  
Country cannot get any logs to buy, only a small  
local trade.



11  
6.

paper mills  
Carl & Vick  
Credit Forks

*mills*  
*Credit Forks*  
*Androstr*  
There was a number of water-powers at the Credit  
Forks.

Carl and Vick ran a paper and saw mill and at  
the Junction of the Credit Forks there was another  
dam and was a mill. Down the valley was Nunn's  
Saw Mill, probably the first saw mill in the Valley.



this time, under the able management of Mr. T.W. Duggan, has "from 100 to 125 employees, " and put out weekly "45,000 roses, 25,000 carnations and 35,000 lily of the valley", producing during the season "150,000 to 175,000 chrysanthemums" of "wonderful beauty and excellence," and "many of the rarest varieties of orchids, a single plant of which was shown whose value was \$1500."

In 1865 the Council even went so far as to grant the society \$200 to assist in liquidating the debt on its buildings.

except in 1862 when the Agricultural Society was considered by the Council to have exceeded its prerogatives in "making a charge of ten cents to ladies attending the exhibition" any money grant was refused until their resolution should be rescinded for some years.

which replaced the old Chinguarby Township Fair held at Edmonton.

Other horticulturists operate in Brampton on a smaller scale, but with no less regard for quality, and the town has come to be regarded as the chief centre of the flower industry in Canada, if not in America.

Brampton has granted aid to the Agricultural Society from the date of its inception, and has supported its activities with enthusiastic interest. The Brampton Fall Fair has come to be recognized as the Fall Fair of the entire county and is now a two day venture. The programme for 1932 included trotting or pacing & running races for purses ranging from \$75 to \$150, potato races on horseback, a grand livestock parade of prize winners in all sorts of classes, a teenage Junior Farmers section, a horseshoe pitching contest, and a dance in the armouries under the auspices of the Peel & Dufferin Regiment.



The Peel Banner  
(Advertisement)

March 5, 1874.

mills.  
woollen  
Graham  
Caledon.

RIVERDALE

WOOLEN MILLS

Caledon

Is in full operation and is prepared to

CARD, SPIN,

And manufacture

WOOL INTO CLOTH

Also on Hand a large Stock of

CLOTHS

To exchange for Wool

Cash paid for Wool ✓

D. GRAHAM.



358

A few months after it was organized the Board passed a resolution reducing the cash payment on promissory notes taken from 10 to 5 per cent as the amount of funds on hand were adequate for working expenses.

In 1877 W. J. Oliver, James Jackson, John Nelson, Tobias Nelson and Wm. Frayer were new names on the Board.

By 1901 there were 95 mutual insurance companies doing business in Ontario and only two were carrying a larger amount of insurance than the Peel company. The amount carried in 1904 was \$5,689,487, the amount of premium notes held and legally liable to



Woollen Mills.  
Riverdale Woollen Mills  
Caledon.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

W O O L L E N M I L L S

copy  
only

It was announced by Mr. D. Graham, in March 1874,  
that the Riverdale Woollen Mills, Caledon, were in  
full operation and was prepared to card, spin and  
manufacture wool into cloth. It was stated that there  
was on hand a large stock of cloth to exchange for  
wool and also that cash was paid for wool.



From "Telegram" Jan. 29-30

~~ONE FLOUR MILL ALONE REMAINS ON CREDIT R.~~

Flour

Reid

Streetsville

T. H. Elliot, ex-warden of Peel and himself for many years proprietor of the flour mills at Cheltenham, <sup>at the</sup> called attention, while attending Peel County Council <sup>29 Jan. 1930</sup> yesterday, to the fact that only one flour mill is in operation on the entire length of the Credit River, and its tributary, the West branch. (That is the Reid Mill at Streetsville.) The Gracass Mill at Streetsville was burned last summer, and now that the Norval Mills have gone, the ancient value of the river as a series of water-power mill races is almost at an end.

There was at one time on the West branch of the Credit, mills at Hillsburg, Erin and Belfountain. The last-named mill has entirely disappeared, only a few broken ends of logs show where the dam stood. Erin and Hillsburg mills are cutting chop, but not making flour. On the main stream one of the two mills at Alton

has disappeared, the other makes chop. Boston Mills

have disappeared, the mill pond being used to supply

Wine burnt down in 1910  
with a loss of about \$10,000  
over the insurance

is now used



330  
ONE FLOUR MILL ALONE REMAINS ON CREDIT R - 2

power for an electric light plant. Cataract, one of the largest mills in Peel was burned many years ago, and the walls were utilized after extensive repairs, to house the Cataract Light and Power Company. At this mill, Brown and Wheeler, the former, father of W. G. M. Brown of Norval, carried on a big business for years.

Cheltenham Mill grinds no flour, of the two mills at Terra Cotta, Plews Mill, and Townsend's Mill, the former is scarcely to be traced to-day, the latter is falling into disrepair. Meadowvale Mill makes flour no longer, Churchville Mills, better known as Eldorado Mills, have been silent for years, and of the long line of the most necessary industries of pioneer days, only one is turning wheat into flour.



## *The Grangeville Banner*

28<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1937.

The newly constructed Jackson chopping and grist mill immediately to the north of the village of Mono Mills, owned and operated by A. Ernest H. Jackson, is now ready with the most up-to-the-minute equipment to serve its many customers with as high a degree of efficiency as to service and cost as before the disastrous fire of the late fall of last year. Indeed the plans of the present structure and the policy of the management, with their improved milling facilities, all point to even better service in seeking to meet the varying needs of the farmers and their grain milling requirements. Fire is a terrifying, overmastering scourge when it once gets the lead over us humans, and a great inconvenience, but it is believed that the temporary inconvenience occasioned by this fire will not in any way retard, but in fact tend to increase, the volume of business hitherto enjoyed by the owner of this historic milling plant. We usually fall, to rise, like the proverbial Phoenix, even to greater heights from our ashes. As a community we are all deeply interested in local business ventures and have some measure of responsibility in regard to their success or failure. This however is not a new venture, but one organized over 100 years ago, and still continued as a powerful auxiliary for the needs of our farming community.

*Industry*



## A Visit to Alton

flour & grist  
McCutcheon's  
Alton

Industry

X  
Mills

Crossing the Credit Valley track you see McCutcheon's flouring and grist mill which is now being thoroughly repaired and refitted by the enterprising proprietor and ex-grain buyer of Orangeville. It is Mr. McCutcheon's intention to put in a full set of rolls and he expects the mill will be second to none in the county when completed which will be before the New Year. He is now buying grain in large quantities and has opened a market in Alton which will attract a large trade. A switch ~~in Alton~~ from the Credit Valley road runs right up to the mill door, affording every facility for ready and inexpensive transit. Mr. McCutcheon has already identified himself in his short residence there with the citizens in making Alton the most progressive village in Ontario. Opposite the mill is the tannery where a large number of hands are employed and a large amount of business done annually.

Alton

Copy of this is in Family History  
Files.



(From Miss Grace Brown)

INDUSTRY

FOR INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL ONLY.  
COPY OF THIS MADE FOR FAMILY HISTORY.

mills on  
Credit.

(Information from Mr. W.T.Houston)

Six Flour Mills on Credit between 4th Conc. W. and  
3rd Conc. W. - four being in Alton

californ

Each mill had its own dam.

1. McClellan built one on West end.
2. Wilkinson " " " " ".
3. Meek " a flour mill now about 80 years old.
4. McKinnon " " " later owned by  
David McCutcheon when it was burned down about  
25 years ago.
5. Tom Harris had
  1. Stave Factory
  2. Heading Factory
  3. Cooper Shop

Wheat was brought to Alton Mills from as far north  
as Mono - 25 miles

Financial Success of Mills:

1. Dave McKinnon went to the Old Country to get a  
market and also shipped flour to Quebec and the Maritimes  
but he didn't make anything.
2. McCutcheon lost all he had.
3. Mr. Wylie Houston son of Mr. W.T.Houston owns  
Meek's Mill now and operates it as a chopping mill  
and chops @ 3 and 4¢ per bag.



## INDUSTRY

### Sawmills

1. Clark had a Saw Mill
2. Meek had a Saw Mill
3. Stephenson had a Saw Mill up river towards Orangeville.
3. Wilkinson had a Saw Mill which he rented to McCutcheon but it was burnt.

### Knitting Mills - Woollen Mills

1. Mr. Kennedy had the first (Woollen, Knitting ) Mill.
  - He made rolls and yarn for the people to spin on Spinning Wheels.
2. Mr. Ward 1881 built a Knitting Mill making hosiery and underwear.
3. Mr. J.M.Dodds was Mr. Ward's son-in-law. He took it over or rather "bought it for a song."
4. Mr. Algie, 1881, also bought the Algie Mill and built a Knitting Mill in Orangeville now owned and operated by his son Andrew Dodds married to Miss Nina Magill of Brampton daughter of James Magill (dec.)

The two Knitting Mills in Alton employed about 200 hands but are now closed.

The Orangeville Knitting Mills are operating with 160-180 hands employed at the present time.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Bureau of Forestry.

{ Melville }  
Cross }

Toronto, January, 15th, 1897.

Henry Scott, Melville Cross.

(1) Where is your mill situated?

Lot 26 Con. 1 Township Caledon

(2) Do you use water or steam power? Water.

(3) What is the capacity of your mill per day?

4,000

(4) What is the total quantity of logs used up in your mill yearly?

800 or 1,000

(5) What varieties of timber are used, and, if possible state approximately the quantity of each?

Hemlock

and Hardwoods,

Rosewood.

(6) Into what forms other than lumber do you convert your logs?

Indh plank and scantling

(7) How much of your stock is obtained on Crown lands?

None.

(8) How much is purchased from settlers? Very little



(9) What proportionn of your output is sold?

(a) In the markets of Canada . . . All

(10) How many men do you usually employ? 1 or 2

(11) What is the average wage per man? \$1.00  
per day.

(12) How many months in the year does your mill usually  
run? 7

(14) Do you find any difficulty in procuring  
supplies of logs in your neighborhood?

Timber is about done in this part of the  
Country cannot get any logs to buy, only a small  
local trade.



*Publ Gazette. 26 Dec/35*

*Erin*

*X 2*  
*—*

**Mark Anniversary  
at First Business**  
**First Mill Was Opened in Erin  
One Hundred and One  
Years Ago**

On Tuesday Erin marked its 101st birthday as a place of business. On Dec. 24th, 1834, the first mill was opened on the Credit River by Donald McMillan. It was situated on the west branch of the River Credit. The feat of bringing the water from the bed of the river to the mill site so as to increase the horsepower is still regarded as an engineering achievement worthy of mention.

*Industry - Mills*



Industry

Sash and Door  
— Alton  
Early Days

ALTON

## Early Alton Days Recalled As Old Stone House Wrecked

ALTON.—Alton Sash and Door Company have purchased the old quarry stone house near what used to be the station of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and have a number of men engaged in wrecking the landmark. The first class stone which has stood there for the past seventy years will be used in the erection of a service station on the corner of Queen and Main streets.

The passing of the landmark recalls other days when this village was in its infancy. The narrow gauge railway being completed by way of Bolton, Mono Road and Caledon, passed about a mile east of where the present village stands. The station was built near the foot of a solid limestone cliff.

Pioneers were quick to realize that the commercial value of nature's products had been increased by the passing of the railway giving access to markets at distant centres which were not so richly endowed with the building necessities.

Quarries were opened and lime kilns built and so developed a market for wood as well as jobs for men employed

in the taking out of stone and the burning of lime.

Wm. Hawkins was the first station master and was also appointed buyer for the lime and stone company and the first era of prosperity which this village enjoyed was opened. Farmers who intended to build, teamed wood from their bush farms during the winter and when the building season opened drew the necessary lime home in payment for the wood.

The first explosives ever used in this neighborhood were used there and old timers recall many thrilling tales of the escapes which workmen had when blasts were discharged.

History does not tell of a single fatal accident there, although hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of lime and building stone were shipped from this point.

The formation of large lime and building companies caused the business to be closed and to-day all that marks the site of this once thriving industry is the deserted kilns and the large piles of slag, which were thrown out of the product.

copy in Pioneer and Alton

7